The Literary Digest

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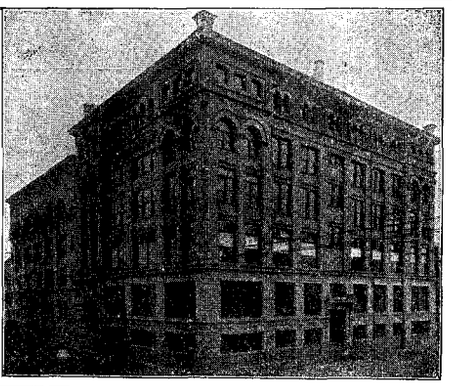

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT PEACE BRINGS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

TINGES of partizan feeling in favor of Boer or Briton mark the American comment on the Boer surrender. The British sympathizers think that South Africa is to be congratulated upon coming under the rule of a great civilizing power like Great Britain, while the Boer sympathizers look for long-continued bitterness, tyranny, and suffering in the conquered territory. "The cause of freedom and progress has conquered," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "and we have reason to hope that in the South Africa of the future Boer and British will merge in a common prosperity and a progressive civilization." Another paper with pro-British leanings, the New York *Tribune*, says:

"We may fittingly congratulate our sister nation across the sea. The borders of the British empire are enlarged. The power of the British empire for strengthening itself and for advancing the welfare of civilization is increased. The King will presently assume his crown amid universal peace throughout his world-encircling dominions. It is a great day for England and for the British empire. It is not unduly optimistic to hope it may prove a day of blessing for all the world."

The overwhelming majority of the American press are pro-Boer, however, and while they are glad that the fighting and bloodshed are ended, they are not congratulating South Africa on the result. The Philadelphia *Ledger* is not even congratulating England. It says:

"The war, instead of being a 'pig-shooting picnic,' lasted for two years and nearly eight months; brought mourning into nearly every household in Great Britain, and cost the people more than a thousand million dollars. For this sacrifice the nation gets possession of the gold and diamond fields, and can turn them over to speculators, who will proceed to fleece the gullible public of whatever the tax collector may have left them. That is the glorious outcome of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

W. T. Stead says, in a despatch to the New York *American and Journal*:

"What will be the result at home? It secures the retirement of Salisbury at the close of the session; it will enormously reinforce the popular opposition to the corn duty and correspondingly strengthen the Liberal leaders, who will maintain that settlement had been secured by the adoption of the policy so frequently insisted upon by Campbell-Bannerman. . . . . .

"In South Africa the struggle will recommence. The Boers have reluctantly abandoned the much-prized independence of the republics. The Dutch as a race will now work steadily for the independence of South Africa. So far is it from their spirit being crushed that the British in Cape Colony are clamoring for the suspension of the constitution and the establishment of an absolute government in order to checkmate the political designs of the Africander bund.

"We can therefore sum up the profit and loss of the war.

"It has cost us 24,000 men dead and 75,000 wounded and invalided and $1,000,000,000.

"We've had to send out 300,000 British troops to overcome the resistance of 70,000 men and boys from the farm.

"We have destroyed two republics and have created two states despotically governed from London.

"Before the war we maintained the authority of Britain with ease by a small garrison of 5,000 soldiers. We shall now have to garrison South Africa for years to come with an army of 50,000 men.

"We have only bought peace by a promise to rebuild the homesteads we have destroyed and restock the farms which we have devastated, and by the assurances that the Boers shall have political rights and privileges which will enable them to make South Africa as free from British control as is Australia.

"Add to this that we have intensified the racial difficulties in South Africa and have excited against Britain the bitter animosity of Europe and it will be evident even to the dullest observer that the war has been a bitter bad business for John Bull.

"All these humiliations and sacrifices would have been avoided if the Government in September, 1899, had sent out Lord Pauncefote to settle the dispute on the principles of the Hague convention. Pauncefote was eager to go and was confident of success, but Milner was bent on war at any price and to-day we can form some estimate of the cost."

The terms of peace are substantially as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns, and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control.

All prisoners are to be taken back so soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn so soon as possible and self-government (not independence) substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of three million sterling ($15,000,000) is to be provided for restocking the Boers' farms.

Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

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(XX) (X)

PRESIDENT MITCHELL (x), HIS SECRETARY (XX), AND THE DISTRICT PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

RADICAL AND LABOR PAPERS ON THE COAL STRIKE.

IT is interesting to note the comments on the coal-miners' strike that appear in the papers that circulate almost exclusively among workingmen. The Socialist papers sympathize heartily with the strikers, altho not one in a hundred of the strikers—so one of the Socialist journals reckons—sympathizes with the Socialists. The Socialist argument is that the mine-owners did not put the coal in the earth, and it is the miners who are taking it out, yet "this handful of useless capitalists," as the New York *Worker* puts it, "control the whole industry for their own profit." The moral drawn is that the public should own the mines. Says the San Francisco *Advance:*

"'We own the mines,' say the handful, backed by the authority of the millions, and the hundreds of thousands are forced to toil like slaves for a pittance which barely supports a miserable existence. But if the hundreds of thousands of miners should say to the millions of the people of the United States, 'You give the power of life and death over us into the hands of a few tyrants who starve and enslave us,' and the people should answer, 'The mines are the property of all and every man that mines coal shall receive the full value of that coal as reward for his labor,' the miners would not need to slave and starve. Their labor would secure them plenty and leisure. And peace would replace the present war."

Turning from the Socialist to the labor-union papers, *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), organ of the striking miners, avers that the coal "trust" exists in defiance of the Sherman anti-trust law, and "in open conflict with the constitution of Pennsylvania, the provisions of which make it a virtual outlaw in that State." Then it proceeds to make this interesting comparison:

"Suppose the cases were reversed. Suppose that the United Mine Workers were under the ban of the common, statute, and fundamental laws. Supposing that the coal trust had an unquestioned lawful standing. Supposing that the trust asked the mine workers to make concessions necessary for it to live; that it first sought interviews with President Mitchell and he refused to see it. Suppose that the Civic Federation brought them together, but President Mitchell steadfastly refused to concede a thing. Suppose the coal trust had offered to submit its side to arbitration and the mine workers peremptorily and discourteously refused to arbitrate. And, finally, during all these negotiations the coal trust had used good temper, calm language, and manifested a desire to do nothing but justice. The labor leaders would have by this course so outraged all sense of public justice that they would be hunted as outlaws. Well, that is exactly the attitude the coal trust occupies toward the United Mine Workers. It has no legal standing; it refused to confer with President Mitchell. It used arrogant and injudicious methods in meeting him. It would not arbitrate; neither would it give any reasons for its refusal. What, then, stands between it and the summary methods of the law? Let those sworn to uphold and obey the law answer. We can but echo the wise advice of President Mitchell to the strikers, to keep sober, to be law-abiding and firm."

Eugene V. Debs, who led the ill-starred Chicago railroad strike in 1894, gives his advice to the strikers through the columns of the Milwaukee *Social-Democratic Herald.* Here it is:

"Pennsylvania, where hell is active as Mt. Pelee, and slavery in full blast, has a Republican majority of three hundred thousand, made up quite largely of the poor devils now on strike.

"The governor is already making active preparation to return bullet for ballot in accordance with the invariable program of the capitalist class, whom the miners and other workingmen have made the ruling class of the country.

"President Mitchell will do the best he can in a trying position. He has issued a request that miners abstain from the use of liquor during the strike, and, acting upon his advice, they thronged the churches on Sunday last and took the oath of total abstinence and the pledge to entirely keep out of saloons till the strike is settled.

"As for the Civic Federation, it has already done its worst. It has delayed and dallied six weeks, taken the heart out of many of the strikers, and set them by the ears among themselves. Had the miners struck April 1, as they intended, they would have been far stronger than they are to-day.

"My advice to you, striking miners, is to keep away from the capitalistic partnership of priest and politician, to cut loose from the Civic Federation, and to stand together to a man and fight it out yourselves. If you can't win, no one else can win for you; and if in the end you find that the corporations can beat you at the game of famine, you may, and it is hoped that you will, have your eyes opened to the fact that your vote is your best weapon, and that if the 140,000 miners of Pennsylvania will cast a solid vote for Socialism, they will soon drive the robbers from the State and take possession of the mines and make themselves the masters of their industry, and the workingmen the rulers of the State.

"As for the army of coal police already marshaled and armed

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by the governor to shoot the strikers upon the assumption that they are criminals, I advise that the miners in convention assembled unanimously resolve that, while they propose to keep within the law, they also propose to exercise all the rights and privileges the law grants them; and, furthermore, that the monstrous crime of Latimer shall not be repeated, and if any striker is shot down without good cause the first shot shall be the signal for war and the miners will shoot back; and if killing must be the program of the coal barons, let it be an operator for a miner instead of miners only, as in the past."

THE HANNA PRESIDENTIAL "BOOM."

"THE feeling is spreading in Washington," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "that Mr. Hanna is far more likely to be nominated for the Presidency in the next Republican convention than Mr. Roosevelt." The politicians, we are further informed, do not like Mr. Roosevelt. He is not a man they can "tie to," as they could to Mr. McKinley. Mr. Hanna, on the other hand, possesses this valuable political quality in unusual measure. This winning power of Mr. Hanna's personality was strikingly shown, as the newspapers remark, in his control of the Ohio Republican convention last week. The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) says: "If there is any doubt in the minds of his opponents that he is still the leader of the Republican party, and that he still is the controlling spirit of his party in his own State, the complexion of the present convention ought to dispel such doubt. Never was there gathered a convention more fully in sympathy with Mr. Hanna." So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.), as evidenced by the following paragraph:

"If the outside Republicans have been in doubt as to whether Senator Hanna controls the Republican party in Ohio they are respectfully referred to the doings of yesterday's State convention for evidence to dissipate their doubts. The convention was 'Hanna's own.' So is the party in the State. . . . Now, if Ohio in November ratifies the work of the Republican convention in May, a good start will have been made for the 1904 race. 'Hanna's own' will go to the national convention with the order, 'Teddy, go 'way back and sit down!' The Rough Rider may buck and rear, but it is Senator Hanna's pride that he 'gets what he goes for.' He has not said that he is going for the Presidential nomination—yet."

The straight Republican papers are saying extremely little on this topic, but the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) observes:

"Senator Hanna's position before the public is that of a man who is waiting for the Presidential office to seek him. In his public speeches he says nothing that can be construed as claiming or intending to claim a place in the eligible list for 1904. Still he undoubtedly does a lot of thinking, and it is not to be denied that there is a considerable element of the Republican party which will acquiesce in the nomination of Roosevelt rather than welcome it. With this element Mr. Hanna holds first place, and its calculation is that he can enter the nominating convention, if he decides to make the running, with a powerful body of Southern Republican delegates that may win to it support from other sections. But this depends on events, for Mr. Hanna is not a man who goes into a fight for fighting's sake. He is not likely to make himself one of the conspicuously defeated, and it may be taken for granted that if there is a great popular boom for President Roosevelt Mr. Hanna will be simply a spectator."

A critical view of the Hanna "boom" is taken by the New York *Times* (Ind.), which opposes the Republican tariff policy, and deplores the belief expressed in the Ohio Republican platform that the tariff should be let alone. Says *The Times*:

"If Senator Hanna has it in mind to make a try for the Presidential nomination of his party in 1904 he ought by all means to take his stand upon the platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans at Cleveland on Wednesday. It is a thoroughly false and bad platform, and if any group or clique of the Republican party has a less desirable candidate to present than Mark Hanna the public has yet to be informed of it. Both the platform and the man are steeped in those political vices which have made the voting of the Republican ticket a repugnant and almost impossible task for the sound-money Democrats and Independents who have given the party its victories in the last two Presidential elections. In the popular opinion Senator Hanna is the embodiment of that subservience to corporate interests and that encouragement of the abuse of corporate privilege which has for years been characteristic of Republican policy. He is looked upon as the friend of every tariff-fed trust and the protector of every illicit combination in restraint of trade. The notorious alliance between the Republican party and the protected and favored corporations by the terms of which the party campaign chest has been kept filled to overflowing in return for the privilege of dictating tariff rates is a policy which finds its highest public representative in the person of Mr. Hanna. . . . . .

"It would be a very risky venture in the present temper of the people for the Republican party to make Mark Hanna a candidate in 1904."

DANGEROUS SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

A NUMBER of fatal accidents recently, in which automobiles have played prominent parts, are calling out editorial protests against the dangerous rate of speed at which these machines are sometimes run. The following editorial in the Philadelphia *Record* is typical of many similar ones in other journals:

"The communities in New Jersey within twenty or thirty miles of New York and those which are so unfortunate as to be on the highway between the metropolis and Atlantic City, are justly exasperated because of the reckless speed with which automobiles are driven within their limits. It is common for these machines to dash along at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour to the great danger of all persons in the streets. In case of a casualty the automobile is pushed to greater speed in order that the

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—*The New York American and Journal.*

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lawless drivers may escape the penalty of their offense. All sorts of expedients have been proposed, such as a gate which may be lowered on the approach of an automobile, and at one place there are threats of a battering ram to be used on any machine which may injure citizens by unlawful speeding.

"How to deal with the rich owners of the horseless carriage is not clear. Fines, of course, mean nothing. Indeed, on the payment of a fine (the amount of which he considers insignificant) the millionaire chauffeur seems to think he has bought the right to break records along the public thoroughfares regardless of all regulations. An indignant legislator has proposed that every man who drives his engine at a higher speed than is authorized shall be sent to prison for a long term. To this a magistrate replies that the penalty would be visited on the hired and innocent chauffeur, who is made the scapegoat for his rich employer. The only method which the French could devise was to make it necessary, as a condition of license, that the automobile should bear its number in figures so large as to be easily read, no matter how fast the pace, in order that the owner might be prosecuted in event of a casualty.

"This and all other suggestions virtually mean that by paying money enough the millionaire may go tearing down the streets at a dangerous rate, overturning anybody who may be unable to escape. Thus the privilege of doing things prohibited by the law is allowed to the man who is rich enough to pay for it. This is drawing a distinction between an aristocracy of wealth and the common people in less than a century and a half after the establishment of the republic which was designed to prevent the erection of legal barriers between the rich and the poor. In New York an attempt will be made to deal directly with the offending owners who drive their automobiles at lawless speed by equipping a part of the police force with light and fast machines which may overtake almost anything of the kind on the road. It is absurd to say, as they do in France, that there is no way to prevent this abuse. That would be to admit the failure of republican institutions. The automobile has come to stay—it is a logical result of modern development of motive powers; but should any number of its drivers continue to show their contempt for the law, they must be treated with whatever degree of severity may be necessary to make them respect the law."

The other side of the case is given in a letter written to the New York *Sun* by Angus Sinclair, of New York, in reply to an editorial in that paper. He says:

"From a somewhat extensive acquaintance with automobiles, I believe that the mass of owners of these carriages deplore the reckless practises of a few automobilists which tend to bring the sport into disrepute; but surely automobilists have the right to run their vehicles upon the public highways so long as they obey the law. The spirit of your article 'Death by Automobile' in this morning's *Sun* is that the owner of an automobile which frightens horses ought to be punished, and therefore the logical result, according to your dictum, must be that no automobiles aught to be permitted on public roads. You refer to parties who are under indictment for frightening a horse which led to a man being killed, and imply that they deserve punishment. Does frightening a horse always deserve punishment?

"A horse is popularly supposed to be a highly intelligent animal, but those who are not blindly prejudiced in the animal's favor find it difficult to conceive of any animal being endowed with less 'horse sense,' which is a bad misnomer. I have been a rider of bicycles and my memory goes back to the time when some horses acted crazy at the sight of a harmless wheel, and many serious accidents happened from the horses bolting into frantic speed at the sight of a bicycle. People are going through the same experience to-day with automobiles that they had to endure with bicycles, and I think most of the grievances are on the side of the automobilists. I operate a gentle-looking steam runabout, and I am as careful as possible not to frighten nervous horses, but I find some horses so senseless that it is useless trying to conciliate them. Not long ago I saw a very restive horse and a carriage approaching me and I moved my machine into the ditch behind some brush to make the machine as inconspicuous as possible, but the brute had seen me go into hiding and when he came near the place he reared and plunged at a frightful rate, and it took three men to hold him while I moved the automobile past.

"From such experiences it has become a question in my mind whether it is best to stop for a nervous horse or to keep moving along at legal speed. The possibilities are that the automobilist who fatally frightened the horse at Hackensack was running at legal speed, and was within his rights. The question comes up, Has the owner of an idiotically skittish horse the right to keep it working where it may be frightened into destructive violence at the sight of a strange wheelbarrow?"

IS THE KAISER'S GIFT IN GOOD TASTE?

SOME questionings are being heard in this country in regard to the propriety of Emperor William's proposed gift to the United States of a statue of Frederick the Great. Mr. Stephens, of Texas, has introduced into the House a resolution declaring that the United States "should not accept from any foreign nation or erect in any public place any statue of any king, emperor, prince, or potentate who has ruled or is now ruling any nation by the supposed divine right of kings," as such an act would be a "repudiation" of the "basic principles" of our Government, and would be "an insult to the memories of our revolutionary fathers." A number of papers are asking what Frederick ever did for this country, and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* suggests that "if the Kaiser is anxious to honor a German who really did something for the United States, there is Baron Steuben." The President, however, has signified his acceptance of the gift, and it is remarked that the objectors are too late.

One of the Kaiser's critics is the Charleston *News and Courier*, which says:

"With every deference to the views of those who think differently, we confess to an inability to appreciate or perceive either the appositeness or significance of the donation which the German Kaiser is bent upon making to this nation. Even having made the most generous allowance for recent changes in the spirit and purposes of this Government, we fail to understand just why a statue of Frederick the Great should be regarded as a fitting ornament for the public grounds at the national Capital. We do not happen to recall just now anything in the life or conduct of the great Emperor which placed him even remotely in touch with our national purposes. It is very nice and gracious of the Kaiser to desire to give us something, and far be it from us to look either a gift horse or a gift Emperor ungraciously in the mouth. But with the wealth of men and things which German history offered for his selection, it does appear that His Majesty might have hit upon a present less out of sympathy with the general scheme of our nationalism. It is possible, of course, that the presentation of the statue of Frederick the Great to us just at this time is a gentle piece of irony upon his part. In that case the joke is surely not without some merit."

The New York *Sun* quotes a number of utterances of Frederick that seem to show that he was not unfriendly to the colonists in the struggle for independence, but it fails to find that he ever did them any real service. It observes:

"It is true that he forbade German troops destined for service under the English flag in America to traverse any part of his dominions on their way to the seacoast. This he did because he detested the practise of selling German blood for money. We add that his prohibition did not prevent German mercenaries from reaching the seacoast by other routes. What the American colonies wanted, and what would have been of great moral benefit to them in their struggle for liberty, was a formal acknowledgment of their independence by the court of Berlin. This concession they were never able to obtain from Frederick the Great. He had an opportunity to earn our gratitude, but he never turned it to account. He never acknowledged the independence of the United States until Great Britain herself had done so, when, of course, his acknowledgment was superfluous.

"We have never yet erected a memorial to Louis XVI., altho that unfortunate sovereign did everything in his power to aid the United States at the cost of ruin to himself and to his dynasty. Under the circumstances, a statue of Frederick the Great

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EDUARDO YERO, Secretary of Public Instruction. MANUEL LUCIANO DIAZ, Secretary of Public Works. JOSE MARIA GARCIA MONTES, Secretary of Finance. EMILIO TERRY, Secretary of Agriculture. DR. DIEGO TAMAYO, Secretary of Government (Post-Office, Rural Guard, Sanitation, etc.).

Carlos Zaldo, Secretary of State and Justice, declines to be photographed.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S CABINET.

at the national capital can not help looking always somewhat queer."

The Philadelphia *Record*, however, thinks the gift eminently proper, and the great majority of the press either make no objection or consider the matter of small importance. The Washington *Star* takes a humorous view of it, and would prod Congressman Stephens on to attack all symbols and signs of royalty. It asks:

"Why reject statues and accept paintings of kings? And why not blot out such names as St. Louis, Louisville, and Maryland, and others, recalling royalty? And why not censure Washington for fighting alongside of 'king's men' for American independence, and Lincoln for his willingness to accept a Czar's aid when the Union was in danger? While we are about it, why not round up, after the Texas fashion, statues, paintings, names, everything recalling royalty and clap the hot brand of our disapproval on them? Let no guilty king escape!"

The Poles, however, have not forgotten Frederick's part in the partition of Poland. The historian Askenazy writes to *Czas*, a Polish paper in Vienna, entering a violent protest in the name of Kosciusko, Pulaski, and other Poles who fought for American independence, against our acceptance of the gift. The *Zgoda*, a Polish paper of Chicago, says:

"The United States is a real museum of statues of the great men of all nations. In the parks and squares of America we meet with statues of great Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, Italians, Hollanders, Poles, beside the statues of great Americans. There are statues here of Lafayette and Rochambeau, of Garibaldi and Shakespeare, of Humboldt and Goethe, of Kosciusko and Columbus, beside the statues of Lincoln, Washington, Grant, and others. But nowhere do we meet with the statues of despots, of tyrants, of shameless cynics, even tho they were able commanders and statesmen. There is no statue here of Peter I., nor of Catherine II., nor of Philip II., nor of Louis XIV. There is none, we believe, even of Napoleon, who, tho indeed a despot of his kind, fulfilled a great and useful historic mission, and who, after his fall, dreamed of becoming a citizen of the United States. The society of our bronze guests is a very select one, therefore. What will such a Frederick II. do in that society? Emperor William may make us presents of statues, if he pleases, but let him consider his choice. There are Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Lassalle, Liebknecht—let him choose any one of those and come over to attend the unveiling, and it

FELICITATIONS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

AN OLD PUZZLE, AND LOTS OF MARBLES.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF CUBA'S TROUBLES.

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will be hard to say anything against that. The Government of the United States ought to consider this matter seriously in order not to offend the nation. It is a hundred times better for every Government to displease a neighbor, especially one across the ocean, than to affront its own country."

In conclusion, the *Zgoda* says that even the Germans here should regard a statue of Frederick II. on American soil as an indignity to the German people. The *Zgoda* reminds them that Fredrick II. was no German, but a Prussian who did not acknowledge the unity of Germany, which was and is so dear to all German patriots. He fought Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, just as he did other nations, working only for the aggrandisement of Prussia. He spoke and wrote in French, and in his works he mercilessly derided the simplicity and honesty of the German people. His moral poison, poured slowly by Prussia into the veins of the great German nation, has vitiated its blood and converted the Germans into Prussians.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PHASE OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

THE series of attempts to break the "solid South" that have been made by various Republican Administrations since the Civil War have all eventuated in failure, and in the appointment to federal office of the particular Southern leader whose efforts have proved futile. The most striking example of this was the appointment of General Longstreet; the latest example, the anticipated appointment of Senator John L. McLaurin. It is reported from Washington that the President has decided to appoint Senator McLaurin to the vacancy on the bench of the United States court of claims, caused by the death of Judge John Davis. The Charleston *News and Courier*, the Columbia *State*, and some other South Carolina papers think that Senator Tillman would not hesitate to invoke senatorial courtesy to prevent his confirmation; but others believe that Mr. Tillman will be glad to get rid of his rival in this way. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"This is the end of the McLaurin movement in South Carolina, and it also probably marks the end of President McKinley's great plan for the formation of a progressive party in the South. South Carolina was to be the starting-point of a movement which Mr. McKinley hoped would spread from State to State. He began by taking the federal patronage away from the Republican politicians and turning it over to expansion and protection Democrats. It was one of the things which lay closest to Mr. McKinley's heart. His tours of the South were all intended to help it along by contributing to the abolition of the old party lines and bringing about an era of good feeling.

"Mr. McLaurin was the chosen instrument of the plan in South Carolina, and his 'Commercial Democracy' watchword seemed to promise a better showing for the new movement than could be secured in any other Southern State. After the death of President McKinley, however, there was an evident disintegration of the movement in many Southern States. Even before he died it was evident that Mr. McLaurin was not going to be much of a success in leading the South away from the old lines. One of his strongest assets was the personality and the support of President McKinley, but even with that he did not make much headway. Since he has lost that his downfall as a leader has been rapid.

"He has conceded that his political career in South Carolina is at an end, and to make his fall as soft as possible, a life position on the bench has been provided for him. It is the judgment of well-informed Southerners here that Senator Tillman's hold on his State has never been so pronounced and so complete as it is now. It has been visibly growing in the last six months. When Tillman last ran for reelection, he placed the issue before the people, declaring that he would abide by the result of the primaries, and if they decided against him, he would not go before the legislature as a candidate.

"The primaries voted for him, altho he did not poll as large a vote as some other Democrats who were running for office at the same time. It is now seriously believed that if he were to go before the people at this time he would poll a bigger vote than he ever did before. He has utterly extinguished McLaurin and 'Commercial Democracy.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AND ITS CRITICS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S words on lynching and his reference to Civil War controversies in his Memorial-Day address are deplored by some as lacking in that tact, taste, and courtesy expected in an address by the President. The New York *Herald* considers his speech "indiscreet" and "unfortunate," and the New York *World* thinks it "regrettable." One Southern Senator is quoted as expressing the belief that the President's remarks show him to be "an erratic and unsafe man to be President of the United States," and another is quoted as saying: "That was a very unwise address. It will serve no useful purpose. Its effect will be to arouse sectional feeling. I can not imagine a level-headed man saying such things. How differently Mr. McKinley would have spoken on such an occasion! In fact, it would never have entered Mr. McKinley's head to make such a charge as Mr. Roosevelt made to-day. I do not think the South will care much for Mr. Roosevelt after this. He is dead so far as my section is concerned."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to excuse the brutality in the Philippines by comparing it with lynchings in the South was a profanation of Memorial Day. The lynchings in the South and in the North are done by lawless mobs; making a wilderness in Samar and killing every male child over ten years old was done by reason of an official order. The President ought to see this difference. He will not do anything to prevent the butchery in the Philippines by any such unfair arguments."

After dwelling upon the courage and devotion of the men who fought in the Civil War, the President directed his remarks to the war in the Philippines, and went on to say:

"These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties, and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

"Is it only in the army of the Philippines that Americans sometimes do acts that cause the rest of America regret?

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring. . . . . .

"It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them, but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires

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from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the Civil War. Your false friends then called Grant a 'butcher' and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as 'Lincoln's hirelings.' Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in October, 1862—accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of 'contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war,' of subjecting women and children to 'banishment, imprisonment, and death'; of 'murder,' of 'rapine,' of 'outrages on women,' of 'lawless cruelty,' of 'perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages'; and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his 'spirit of barbarous ferocity.' Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs to-day in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished."

The critics of the President are themselves criticized by the Philadelphia *Press*, which says:

"On the first blush the President's pointed reference to the lynchings will provoke resentment in some quarters. But look out, critics, that you understand his logic and see where your own leads. The fact of lynchings is unchallenged. Does their existence brand the communities in which they are perpetrated? The President doesn't say so. On the contrary, his argument is that you have no more right to condemn a whole section because of some lynchings than you have to condemn a whole army or a whole campaign because of some cruelties. Is this true or not? What fault can be found except upon the plea that a reference to lynchings is an indictment of a section? And do not those who offer such a plea themselves imply precisely what the President does not?"

Return of the "Star Car" to Louisiana.—Louisiana proposes to return to the use of the old "star car," or separate cars for negroes, which were in use in the early sixties and were called in, according to the Washington *Post*, in 1868, when the Republican Government was installed, with "little if any manifestation of public disapproval." *The Post* says:

"For some years past, however, there has been a steadily increasing demand for separate cars. The advocates of the measure claim that the negroes, as a race, are reverting to hoodlumism, if not to actual barbarity; that their street manners have been rapidly deteriorating under the dispensation of freedom; that it is no longer safe to permit all colored men to enter cars in which there are ladies and children, and that since it would be unsafe to intrust conductors with the right or the duty of discriminating, the taboo must be drawn against them all. They show that the blacks have been actually free more than thirty-five years; that they have had every opportunity of education and advancement; that for nearly a decade they held control in politics and government. And now, as the argument runs, they find the negro lower in the social scale than he was during the era of slavery. His morals are lower, his criminal record infinitely more discouraging, his condition from every point of view deplorable. They can not legislate him into frugality, self-respect, good behavior, or civilization, but they declare that they will endeavor to contract the field of his objectionable activity.

"The proposed law as outlined in the New Orleans papers is very carefully drawn and promises a most effective operation. It provides for the arrest and punishment of any and every one who attempts to violate it, and it imposes heavy penalties on street-car companies whose officials neglect the least of its injunctions. The spectacle of New Orleans resurrecting after a generation of disuse the old, half-forgotten star cars of 1866 contains much food for disturbing thought. It proves, at least, that the community is convinced of the necessity of the expedient."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIKE NEW YORK.—Martinique, too, seems to be suffering from a demoralized Pelée's force.

PERHAPS if we acquire the habit of accepting the statues of dead kings it may provoke more of them to die.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. MORGAN says he is in Europe for the purpose of securing recreation. Goodness alive! Is Mr. Morgan going to capture that, too?—*The Commoner.*

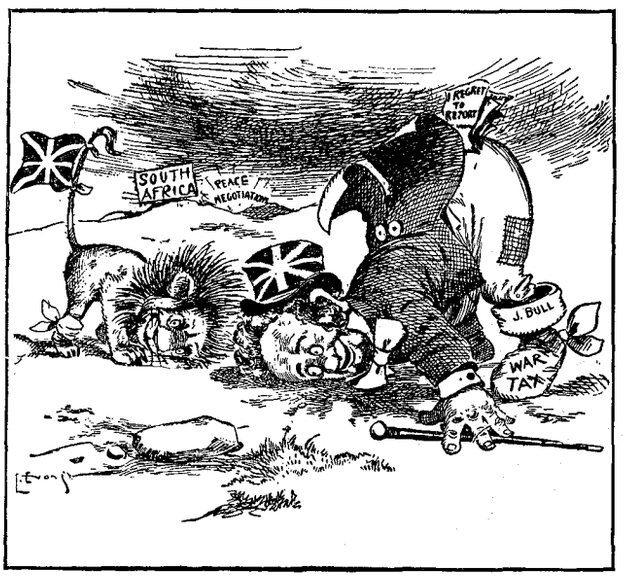
HAVING no statues to give away, the minor monarchs of Europe are resorting to bomb scares as a means of achieving publicity.—*The Baltimore American.*

NOW is the time for the Kansas City street-cleaning department to point with pride. We may not have such another rain in a year.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

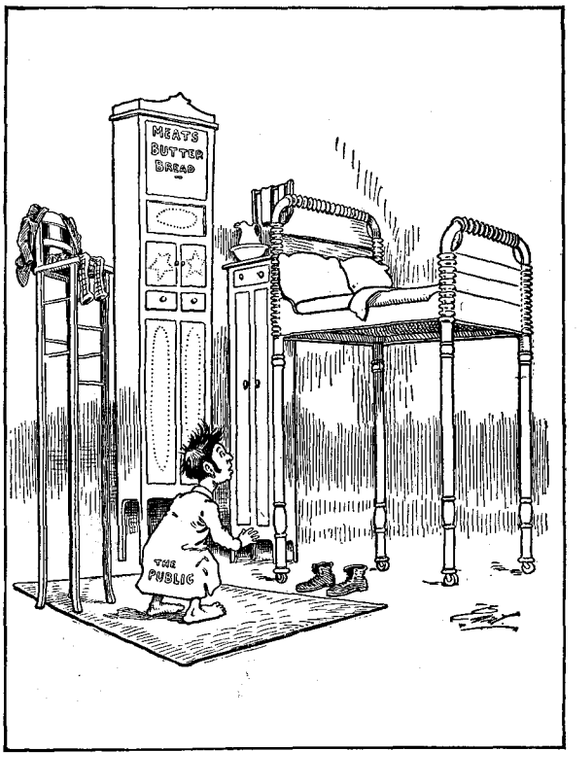
THE Dattoes are figuring so numerously in the Philippines just now as to justify a suspicion that they belong to the Ditto family.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is said that the coronation of Alfonso XIII. cost as much as would buy a battle-ship. Must have crowned him with a Panama hat.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"MR. MEREDITH, the novelist, is no longer able to take long walks in the country," writes a correspondent. Mr. Meredith has our sympathy. We have been thus afflicted for several years.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*



HEARS SOMETHING PLEASANT.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*



AND NOW FURNITURE IS GOING UP.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

GOOD AND BAD NEWS IN CARICATURE.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

A BILL is before Congress providing for the incorporation and official recognition of an "American Academy in Rome." The persons named as incorporators include the Secretaries of State and War, the Librarian of Congress, and the Supervising Architect, several college presidents, and many of the leading architects, painters, and sculptors of the country. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, who writes of the project in the May issue of *The North American Review*, regards it as of the first importance to American art and prophesies for it a function somewhat similar to that of the French Academy, "which since the days of Louis XIV. has trained for France the men who have given direction, unity, and lasting distinction to the art of that nation." The Academy had its genesis in the Chicago "World's Fair," and was organized in Rome in 1894 under the name, "The American School of Architecture in Rome," the object being "to enable American students of architecture to develop their powers under the most favorable conditions, as to both instruction and surroundings." Three years after the foundation of the school, the promoters enlarged its scope to include the allied arts of sculpture and painting. Senator McMillan continues:

"The first home of the American Academy was in the Palazzo Torlonia, and its first director was Mr. Austin W. Lord, of New York City, a member of the firm that has recently won the competition for the new building for the Department of Agriculture in Washington. In 1895, the Academy removed to the Villa dell' Aurora, once a part of the famous Villa Ludovisi, on the Pincian Hill overlooking the Villa Medici, the extensive and commanding quarters of the French Academy. Rising from a terrace elevated some twenty feet above the surrounding streets, the villa stands in the midst of a garden planted with trees after designs by the most celebrated of all landscape architects, Lenôtre.

"During the years since its opening, the Academy has been supported by the voluntary gifts of its founders, and the money raised has represented, in the main, the self-sacrifice and devotion of men in the active pursuit of their professions."

Of the appropriateness of the location of the Academy the Senator says:

"It is the general opinion that, for monumental work, Greece and Rome furnish the styles of architecture best adapted to serve the manifold wants of to-day, not only as to beauty and dignity, but also as to utility. Therefore, a school located at Rome, with the requirement that students shall spend a portion of each year in travel in Greece and Italy, offers the student an opportunity to make a thorough acquaintance with both classical models and also with the models which mark the revival of classicism known as the Renaissance.

"In the judgment of the founders of the Academy, it is of the highest importance that the student of art, before starting on his professional career, should study thoroughly in Italy, Sicily, and Greece the typical monuments of antiquity, and such works of the Italian Renaissance as are worthy to be ranked with them. Greece produced the greatest artists of the ancient world; but Rome, during her supremacy, became, and after her fall remained, the great reservoir of Greek art. Furthermore, Rome herself, as a powerful and far-reaching empire, adapted to her varied needs the art she had borrowed, so that the modifications of Greek art have a value to the student only second to that art in its original development."

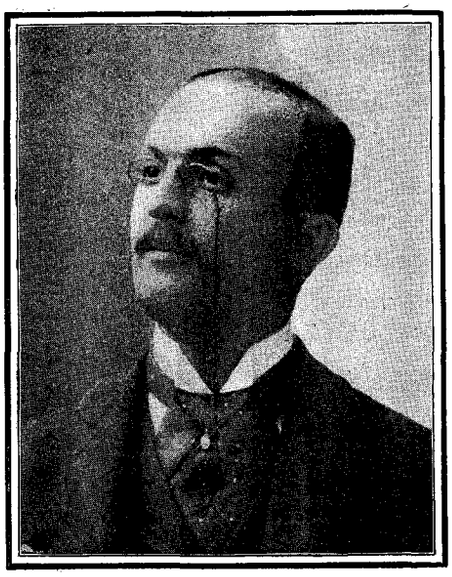
Senator McMillan expresses the belief that there will be in this country an ever-growing demand for just the kind of talent that the Academy has been called into being to encourage. New government buildings are urgently needed, and the field for painters and sculptors is only less wide than that for architects:

"Among the projects now before Congress are the extension of the east front of the Capitol; the construction of an office building for the members of the House of Representatives; a new building for the Departments of State and of Justice, and another for the Department of Agriculture; a Hall of Records; new buildings for the National Museum and the Geological Survey; and an independent home for the Supreme Court of the United States, which always has occupied quarters in the Capitol. . . . There is universal agreement in Washington that, in the great revival of building about to begin at the national capital, the universal or classical type of architecture shall prevail. It is, therefore, necessary that opportunity be offered to American students to study in detail the architecture of Greece and Rome."

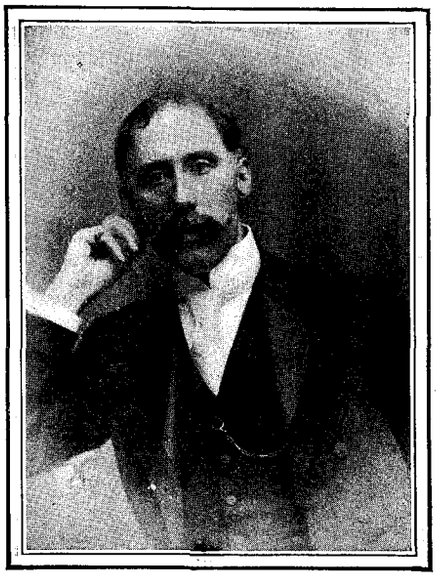
"With so much interest, both in this country and in Rome," concludes Senator McMillan, "and with such a strong demand for men of the widest and deepest training, the future of the American Academy in Rome would seem to be assured."

HOW TOLSTOY'S BOOKS ARE PUBLISHED.

THE intimate friends and literary confidants of Count Tolstoy, M. and Mme. Tchertkov, are now engaged, at Christchurch, England, in publishing a complete collection of the works of the illustrious Russian writer. The difficulties that have attended the publication of Tolstoy's works in their entirety are not unknown. While the Russian version of his works is almost always incomplete, the foreign translations, removed from personal supervision or even any control on the part of the author, are, for the most part, altered or mutilated. The edition of Tchertkov will give a complete Tolstoy with all the different readings that the author has employed in his works since their appearance. It will be composed of thirteen large volumes and a supplement containing about sixty small books and pamphlets. The first volume, entitled "The Confessions," has already appeared. This edi-



CHARLES NORWOOD GREIG,
Editor of *Pearson's Magazine.*



FRANK ANDREW MUNSEY,
Editor of *Munsey's Magazine.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XII. PEARSON'S AND MUNSEY'S MAGAZINES.

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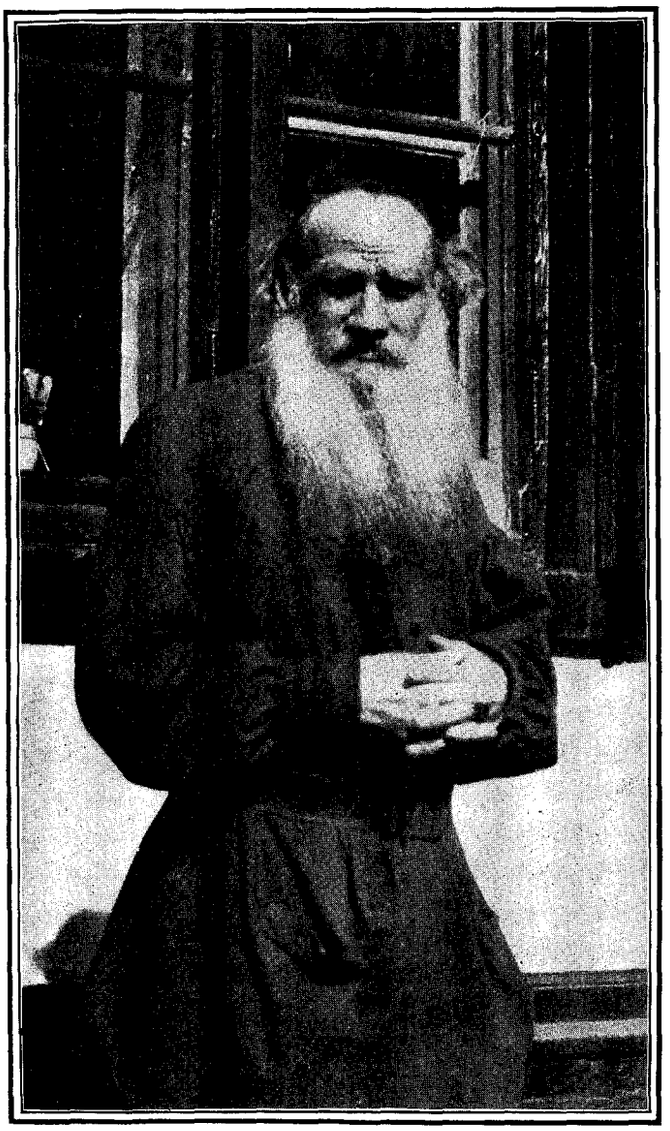
tion will also contain a large number of letters, thoughts, and notes of Tolstoy that have never been published. "No writer of the present day enjoys greater respect or admiration that Léon Tolstoy," writes M. W. J. Bienstock, in *La Revue* (Paris). "The slightest article from his pen, his opinion upon any question whatsoever, soon make the tour of the world's press and are commented upon as a literary event of considerable importance. But while every one knows the writings of Léon Tolstoy, few know how they reach the public in their integrity and are disseminated beyond the frontier in spite of the Russian censure. The names of the devoted men who have consecrated their talents, fortune, and life to the difficult task of making known and spreading abroad throughout the entire world the works of their master and prophet "are unknown." The writer continues as follows:

"Fifteen years ago there was founded in Moscow a publishing house under the name of 'Posrednick' (Intermediate), directed by M. Paul Birkov, M. V. Tchertkov, and Mme. A. Tchertkov. The 'Posrednick' soon ranked in Russia among the first publishing houses: its success was primarily due to the great and energetic collaboration of Léon Tolstoy, a connection of the Tchertkov family. (The sister of Mme. V. Tchertkov, *née* Didrichs, is married to a son of Léon Tolstoy, André.) All the popular editions of the works of Tolstoy, his tales and popular narratives, appeared at the 'Posrednick,' the chief aim of which was to disseminate among the people the liberal ideas of the writer. Thanks to its great development, the 'Posrednick' issued hundreds of thousands of copies of each work at a price cheaper than had ever been known.

"The pamphlets were sold for five, three, two, one, and even half a kopeck (from about a quarter of a cent to two and a half cents). Besides these popular editions, the 'Posrednick' undertook others for 'the intellectuals,' which included the greater part of the masterpieces of Russian literature, and were also sold at a relatively low price. The Russian censors for several years opposed few obstacles to these publications, but finally bethought themselves that the ideas propagated by these books were not altogether in unison with the governmental *régime* of Russia, and from that moment the annoyances of the censors became more numerous with each day. Under these conditions, it became extremely difficult to continue the work begun; it was necessary to limit the choice of works to be published, to cut out passages, and in spite of everything the work was not always passed upon favorably by the censure committee. Of course, the 'Posrednick' was forbidden to publish the works of Tolstoy; everything that came from this house filled the censors, *a priori*, with veritable fright, so much so that the selected pages of Dostoievsky, Garchine, Potekine, and several others, formerly authorized, were later interdicted. The religious censure forbade even the fragments of the works of Tekhone Zadonsky, honored by the Orthodox Church as a saint, and, finally, to cap the climax, the publication of the 'Sermon on the Mount'—that is to say, according to the conceptions of the church, the words of God Himself—found dangerous for the people by the censors, was interdicted.

"In the face of these difficulties Tchertkov and Birkov considered the advisability of moving their publishing house to a foreign country. Their decision was hastened by events. In 1896 the Russian Government began to take extreme measures against the Doukhobors who refused to submit to the military service. Passing over the diverse phases and results of this struggle, there is only need of recalling that Léon Tolstoy and his friends took great part in it in behalf of the persecuted people. For this participation, after a series of annoyances on the part of the police, Tchertkov, Birukov, Boulanger, and several others were driven from Russia and took refuge in England. In the beginning of 1898 they established a Russian printing-office. The Tchertkovs first took up their quarters at Purleigh, near London, but by reason of material and personal considerations they transferred their establishment to Christchurch, on the south coast of England, where they are now living."



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF TOLSTOY.
(Taken since his recent illness.)
Courtesy of Ernest Crosby.

At first, proceeds M. Bienstock, owing to lack of pecuniary means the publications of V. Tchertkov appeared most irregularly. But so strong was the need of hearing free speech in Russia that England's guests received aid from every point of the Russian empire and from all classes of society. The present condition of this colony is thus described by M. Bienstock:

"At Christchurch, connected with the Tchertkov publishing house, lives quite a small colony of friends and disciples of Count Tolstoy. The head of the house, V. Tchertkov, is well seconded in his enterprise by his wife, Mme. A. Tchertkov. . . . Altho always suffering, Mme. Tchertkov passes her days in correcting proofs, drawing up bills, casting accounts, and takes charge of almost all the correspondence, which is considerable. Indeed, since M. and Mme. Tchertkov have become known as the sole depositaries of the writings of Léon Tolstoy, they have been overwhelmed with a deluge of solicitations from all parts of the world; they sometimes receive from publishers the most fantastic pecuniary propositions for the first editions of Tolstoy's works. But as the great Russian writer remains faithful to the principle of non-recognition of literary property, his mandatories, the Tchertkovs, positively refuse every offer of money, and confine themselves to giving the advance sheets of their publications to a few friends in divers countries. . . . . .

"This little colony, of about fifteen persons, dwell in the hospitable Tuckton House, situated a little apart from the main road between the old English town of Christchurch and the popular

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seaside resort of Bournemouth. There they lead the simplest and most brotherly of lives, in accordance with the doctrine of Tolstoy. Each member of the colony takes part in the common work according to the measure of his ability; some occupy themselves with printing, some with the garden and the poultry, others with the housekeeping. At meal-times all assemble without distinction of master and servant around the kitchen table, where the bill of fare is solely vegetarian.

"When the Russian colony first settled at Christchurch—M. Tchertkov told me—the most extraordinary rumors were current concerning the newcomers. One of the most widespread opinions represented them as anarchists, engaged in preparing dynamite and bombs at their house; an English interviewer, attracted by these rumors, went one day to Tuckton House and asked Tchertkov if he might visit the storehouses of powder and nitroglycerin. However, little by little, the truth came to light, and the noise of the printing-press caused it to be understood that these liberal and good men were not seeking to make the world better through the use of bombs and dynamite, but by the development of free thought, by the propagation and practise of the law of love and fraternity."

The following paragraph from a recent issue of *The Academy and Literature* (London) indicates how great is the interest in Tolstoy literature in England:

"The publication of Mr. J. C. Kenworthy's 'Tolstoy, His Life and Works,' reminds us that, if the great Russian writer is not yet well known and understood in this country, it is not from lack of literature on the subject. So recently as 1900, Mr. Kenworthy gave us his account of a 'Pilgrimage to Tolstoy.' Last year we had from Mr. Aylmer Maude a book on 'Tolstoy, His Problems,' and from an anonymous writer a volume on his 'Life and Teaching.' In 1900 appeared 'Tolstoy, the Man of Peace,' by A. Stockham; in 1899, 'Tolstoy, How He Lives and Works,' by P. A. Sergyeenko; in 1898, 'Tolstoy, a Study,' by G. H. Perris; in 1897, 'In the Land of Tolstoy,' by J. Stadling; and in 1895, 'Tolstoy as Preacher,' by T. Harrison. How, by way of exposition, this is not so bad. But it is not all. In 1888, a 'Life' of Tolstoy, translated by Isabel Hapgood from the Russian, was published in New York and circulated in England. Tolstoy's autobiographical writings have also been freely circulated among us. A volume called 'Reminiscences' appeared here in 1886, when another named 'What I Believe' came over from New York, to be reprinted in 1895. From New York came also 'My Confession' (1887), and the 'Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth' of Tolstoy, published here in 1888, was reprinted in 1890."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLEA FOR THE SILENCE OF THE NOVELIST.

MANY are the voices that have been raised in protest against the prevailing "over-production" of the novel, and various are the remedies proposed to cope with this latter-day problem. "Maxwell Gray," of London, the well-known English novelist, seriously states it as her opinion that "it would be a matter of small moment if no more novels were written for the next fifty years." If that seems an excessive term of silence, she adds, it would be a boon if there were no more novels, "say for twenty years, during which a generation might be reared with a taste for something nobler than novels, or at all events for the fine works of fiction that already exist and are so seldom read; or even for ten or five years." She continues (in *The National Review*, May):

"It is not that all the tales have been told; they had all been told many times over long before letters were invented. They always will be told in some form or other in prose or in verse, in speech or in writing, till the end of time, and they will always, these same old tales, be pleasant to tell and pleasant to hear till the end of time, because they tell of things that can never grow old, of the relation of man to man, and of the relation of man to the seen and to the unseen that surrounds and molds him. Also of the relation of man to his time, for tho you will say times change, yet man's relation to his time is constant. . . . No; the tales may be told and retold from every point of view and in every variety of detail and amplification, with every embroidery of thought and fancy and manifold beauty of setting, and never fail to charm, nor, if rightly told, to edify and instruct; tho amusement and not edification is the novelist's proper aim."

The root trouble is rather that the majority of those who essay fiction are either unable or unwilling to write novels that are entitled to rank as true literary productions. And so we have "novelettes, newspaper-corner serials made by the yard, and magazine stories with nothing to recommend them beyond a knack of putting together what arrests the flaccid attention of vacuous and brainless indolence, unable to endure a second without external diversion from inward monotony. It is weariness to think of these productions; the sight of the empty stuff piled on railway bookstalls produces moral and mental nausea." The writer declares:

"It was a sad moment for literature when the notion that novel-writing was a lucrative craft first got about, thanks partly to papers by James Payn, suggesting the training of average middle-class youth for this simple, inexpensive, and well-paid profession; partly to the genial and large-hearted Sir Walter Besant, who never tired of representing the literary profession, and especially fiction, as a profession, like any other, to be learnt and practised as an exclusive means of gaining a livelihood by the moderately endowed, such as swell the lower ranks of the medical, legal, and clerical professions. A man with no marked aptitude for his special profession and of general ability even beneath the average, may still be a respectable and useful lawyer, doctor, soldier, or clergyman, great numbers of which are needed to carry on the ordinary affairs of life, tho exceptional power and even genius is requisite in the higher walks of these vocations. But, while the rank and file of most callings can do very well with industry, training, and moderate intelligence, no one wants a mediocre novel, poem, or picture; unlike the hard-working doctor in a difficulty, the hard-working novel-writer can not call in a recognized head of the profession to disentangle a plot, supply a true conception of character, or give sparkle and music to a dull and dragging style. And a feeble novel is a serious evil."

MISS M. G. TUTTIETT ("Maxwell Gray"). Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

What a blessing it would be, exclaims the writer, if it were only possible for the world to escape for a while from the present deluge of third-rate fiction! She goes on to say:

"In the event of this hastily desired temporary silence of the novelist becoming a reality, the novel manufacturer would probably disappear and betake himself to more remunerative trades, while the creator of character, the master of style, the builder of well-balanced story and harmoniously linked incident, the true magician, under whose subtly woven spells enchanted palaces and gardens of exquisite delight arise unbidden—that is to say the maker or inventor as distinguished from the manufacturer—would take breath and recover waning strength after undue toil. No longer forced, his conceptions would mature silently, his humor mellow, his wit brighten, his imagination recover elasticity and strength of wing. The pageant of life, whether in tragic

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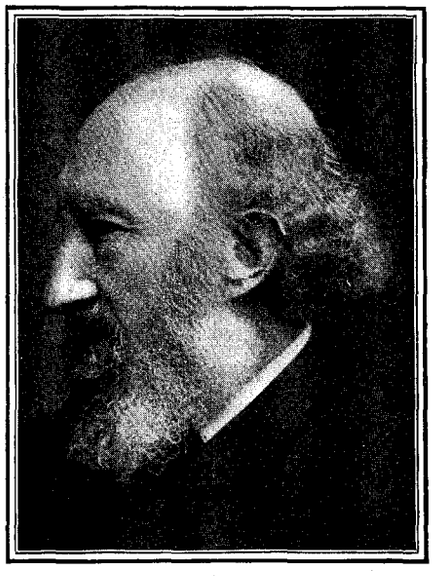
robe or comic mask, would unfold itself before eyes at leisure to observe and enjoy, and, preserved in memory, would silently impregnate brains that in due time would unconsciously reproduce the slowly developed pictures. There would be leisure not only to study but to assimilate the life of the past and of other countries and classes, time to enrich overwrought minds by learning and meditation. Even the reviewer might be made something of. Relieved from the necessity of noticing ten novels a day in paragraphs of three lines each, he might be introduced to classic works of fiction and instructed in the elements of literature and first principles of criticism. People with views might convey them to mankind by some more suitable channel than that of fiction, the present conduit for everything, and this would be equally good for the views and the fiction. Readers would have time to discriminate and select from the enormous mass already before them, and many of the best works, at present hurried through or altogether passed over in the headlong gallop down the serried ranks of fresh publications now necessary, might emerge from undeserved and undesirable obscurity. The newly risen generation might be introduced to the immortals: to Scott, Jane Austen, Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, all of whom, it is said, are strange to the young goddesses who cycle and play hockey and tennis and wear such an astonishing variety of hats and gowns, and to the young mortals, cigarette in mouth, who earn opprobrious epithets at wickets and goals, many hurts at polo and much satisfaction on golf-links, and who wear hats and coats of no variety at all. Even poetry might once more form part of the reading of the better educated classes in the vast spaces of leisure created by a few years' suspension of novel-writing, and in that case poetry might once more be produced by some 'mute, inglorious' Tennysons and Keats, now keenly aware that little but preciosity, brutality, slang, and doggerel charms the public."

In short, "there might be a literary renascence"; and reading would become a real means of popular education because it would give men the power to enjoy literature.

THE DECLINE OF HISTORICAL WRITING.

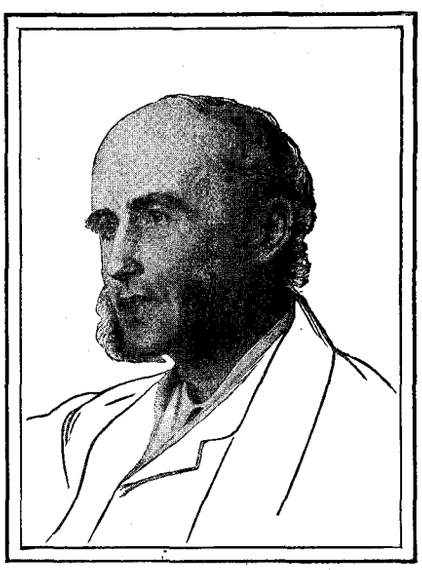
MORE than one recent writer has taken occasion to lament the decline in the literary value of historical writing. The question has been raised as to why we have no great historians nowadays. Says Mr. Frederic Austin Ogg (in the Chicago *Dial*):



SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

"That there *has been* a decline in historical writing, as judged by the canons of great literature, some might possibly deny, but the most of us would readily concede. One has but to mention Herodotus, Thucydides, and Tacitus, among the ancients, Carlyle, Macaulay, Gibbon, and Green, in days nearer our own, to bring to mind some of the world's greatest masterpieces of prose writing. With these, the works of history produced during the last quarter-century, while almost legion in number, are in but very few cases even comparable as pieces of literary art. They may be, and without doubt frequently are, better histories; but they are certainly not so good literature."

John Richard Green, whose newly published "Letters," edited by Leslie Stephen, have attracted wide notice on both sides of the Atlantic, is credited with being the last of the "literary" historians. His "Short History of the English People," which has sold to the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies, is quite as notable for its luminous style as for its wide outlook. It was an eminently successful attempt, as is pointed out by a writer in the current issue of the London *Quarterly Review*, to make history interesting. Mr. Bryce said that "it was philosophical enough for scholars and popular enough for schoolboys." The late Bishop Stubbs, himself one of the greatest of English historians, declares: "Green combined a complete and firm grasp of the subject in its unity and integrity, with a wonderful command of details and a thorough sense of perspective and proportion. All his work was real and original work; few people besides those who knew him well would see, under the charming ease and vivacity of his style, the deep research and sustained industry of the laborious student." And yet Green was criticized by Freeman and others of the conservative school because he rejected what he termed "the merely external political view of human affairs" and insisted that "political history, to be intelligible and just, must be based on social history in its largest sense." The writer in *The Quarterly Review* adds:



JOHN RICHARD GREEN.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Co., New York.

"Green's 'Short History of the English People' is not the book of a doctrinaire, but of a fair-minded man with strong opinions, trying to judge justly in matters that touch him nearly. There is no bigotry about it. It remains the best general history of England, and, when it comes to be superseded, it will be by a history on the lines of Green rather than on the lines of his critics. The new book will have to be a constructive history also, not merely an uncoordinated array of facts."

The methods of Samuel Rawson Gardiner, the eminent English historian who died about three months ago, were very different from those employed by John Richard Green. His name is linked with that of Stubbs as an exponent of the "scientific school" of history, and his writings betray the fact that "scholarship, and not literary art, has been the primary consideration." Mr. James Ford Rhodes, an American historian of repute, pays a warm tribute to Gardiner in the May *Atlantic Monthly*, characterizing him, in words that Lowell once applied to Darwin, as "almost the only perfectly disinterested lover of truth" he ever encountered. "We know the history of England from 1603 to 1656 better than we do that of any other period in the world," observes Mr. Rhodes, "and for this we are indebted mainly to Samuel Rawson Gardiner."

The historical standards of the future seem likely to demand a combination of the distinguishing qualities of such natures as those of Green and Gardiner. We quote again from Mr. Ogg's article in *The Dial*:

"Some day there will set in a movement to coordinate the results of our specialized effort, and then may be expected to appear once more the literary historian. Scholarship will not be less valued, nor truth less highly regarded; but the art of pre-

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senting truth will be given more attention. Nothing short of a transcendent genius, however, can ever again fill the place of the genuine literary historian. From our conscientious devotion to truth in the minute we shall never wholly recover; and of all historical writing we shall continue to demand absolute accuracy of detail—a standard which was unknown to Herodotus, Livy, Carlyle, and Macaulay. Thus the necessities which the literary historian of the future will have to meet grow greater with every passing day."

THE DEATH-MOTIVE IN LITERATURE.

FROM the earliest ages of human thought and experience men have pondered over the mystery of death, and its grim presence shadows the literature and folk-lore of the world. A writer in *The Edinburgh Review* (April), searching the mythology of the oldest European countries, finds the thought of death "systematically exteriorized" in the principal legends. "Around the most uncompromising, iron-wrought actuality of earth," he says, "series upon series of the most fantastic imaginations ever devised by the brain of man have arisen, and whether the person of death be conceived of as single or multiple, as one death or many deaths, the legends encircling it are numerous enough to form a deeply rooted tradition."

Dora M. Jones, taking up the same subject in *The Westminster Review* (April), points out that the poets have loved to dwell, sometimes almost morbidly, on the thought of death, "the great reconciler," which comes as "the natural rounding of the mortal day to sleep and forgetfulness, the evening that is ordained to follow the morning, summing up and closing all." She continues:

"That persistent sense of the survival of human personality after death, which is found in the early traditions of almost all races, seems to have been rather a source of pain than of comfort. The Hebrew Sheol, the Greek Hades, was a dim, comfortless region, a 'kingdom of shadows,' a feeble simulacrum of life, bearing the same relation to common daylight existence as the phantoms of a sick dream. But side by side with this conception we find the gracious vision of the genius of death, the twin brother of sleep, whose kiss on the fevered lips of the anguished and the dying charmed them into a repose forever undisturbed.

"Until the Christian era we find these parallel trains of thought about death; the belief, alarmed, or at least uneasy, in a possible survival of consciousness in the disembodied ghost, and the sense that, after all, the order of nature was right, and that a painless death at the close of a full life was, indeed, the last, best gift of a beneficent fate. Such was the euthanasia of Cleon and Bito, such the end of Pheidippides, who fell dead in the market-place of Athens, after he had run afoot from the battle-field of Marathon, crying 'Victory' with his last breath."

Shakespeare makes us think of death as the last inviolable refuge of the brave man driven to extremity, in the lines:

> That part of tyranny that I do bear
> I can shake off at pleasure.

Thus exclaims Brutus, and his friend replies:

> So every bondsman in his own hand bears
> The power to cancel his captivity.

The feeling of weariness, discouragement, impatience of life, is voiced by Edmund Spenser [whose name is spelled "Spencer" every time it appears in this article] in what the writer describes as "the tenderest lines ever written in the English tongue":

> He there doth now enjoy eternal rest
> And happy ease which thou dost want and crave
> And further from it daily wanderest:
> What tho some little pain the passage have
> That makes frail flesh to dread the bitter wave?
> Is not short pain well borne that brings long ease
> And lays the soul to sleep in quiet grave?
> Sleep after toil, port after stormy seas,
> Ease after war, death after life, doth greatly please.

There is a "love of death," declares the writer, which only in our own days has attained to self-consciousness, tho it permeates all tragedy from the beginning; it is "the close connection between sublimated sexual passion and death." On this subject she says:

"Maeterlinck has lately told the story of the nuptial flight of the bee, and how the bridegroom perishes in the ardor of the supreme embrace. Is not that the quintessence of every tragedy that deals with lovers? In spite of the demand for 'a happy ending,' there is an instinctive feeling that the story of heroic love should not end with the descent to the C major of this life, implied by the common formula. Can we imagine Romeo and Juliet 'marrying and living happily ever after'? Lancelot, Tristan, Antony, are the typical lovers, and all through the ecstasies of passion they are conscious that death waits his turn.

"It was Schopenhauer who formalized this instinctive sentiment with his dogma of sexual love as the most intense expression of the human will, the triumph of personality. It is the act of life calling forth fresh life, and so winding up its mission on this earth. Nature teaches the same lesson by the rose and the butterfly. The hour of death waits close on the hour of love, and they who have lived greatly, loved passionately, have nothing more to do but to die.

"The greatest work of the greatest musician of our day, the 'Tristan and Isolde' of Wagner, is entirely devoted to the expression of this idea. The scheme is very simple, it is love yearning and denied, love triumphant, then death. All through the first act death threatens, but his hour is not yet. In the great duet of the second act, in which the love of man and woman finds such transcendent expression as music never gave before, the thought of death is constantly called up, wooed, and dallied with: the lovers call upon night to enfold them and hide them. They have lived: let the rest be silence."

Yet, after all, "the world is for the living," and such philosophy as this can never be pleasing to the average healthy mind, nor is it conducive to strenuous and worthy living. The writer concludes:

"But, even for the strenuous and the worthy, there is comfort in the thought of the gray stones and long grass of the village churchyard, of the warfare accomplished, and the long task done. The more gallant and arduous the labor, the more natural and soothing is the thought of the rest that remains. It was not for some disappointed sybarite, some self-willed young lover, that Walt Whitman wrote his magnificent praise of death; but for Abraham Lincoln, the noble, selfless, much-enduring, sternly laboring man:

> Praised be the fathomless universe
> For life and for joy and for objects and knowledge curious,
> And for love, sweet love,—but praise, praise, praise,
> For the sure-enwinding arms of cool-enfolding Death,
> The night in silence under many a star,
> The ocean shore and the husky whispering wave whose voice I hear,
> And the soul turning to thee, O vast and well-veiled Death,
> And the body gratefully nestling close to thee."

NOTES.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE has effected what is described as the "greatest dramatic coup of the English theatrical world in a generation." He will revive on June 10 "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and has succeeded in engaging Mrs. Kendal and Miss Ellen Terry to appear respectively as "Mrs. Ford" and "Mrs. Page."

THE six most popular books of the past month, as given in the list compiled by the New York *Bookman*, are as follows: (1) "The Hound of the Baskervilles," Doyle; (2) "Audrey," Johnston; (3) "Dorothy Vernon," Major; (4) "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Hegan; (5) "The Conqueror," Atherton; (6) "The Lady Paramount," Harland. and "The Leopard's Spots," Dixon. The usual monthly lists compiled by *The World's Work* do not appear in the June issue of that magazine.

"THERE appear to be indications of a Carlyle boom this year," remarks the London *Academy*. Messrs. Chapman & Hall have a new edition, to be called the 'Edinburgh Edition,' in preparation, which is to be printed on India paper and to be completed in fourteen volumes. There are rumors, also, of other issues. It is obvious the Carlyle still sells largely, for Messrs. Chapman & Hall, during the past three years, have sold on an average thirty thousand copies of his works a year. But is he so largely read? We suspect he is amongst the 'presentation authors' who occupy a good deal of shelf room. Yet the appeal of 'Sartor Resartus' and 'Heroes and Hero Worship' can hardly, to the young at least, ever fail." The current issue of the London *Bookman* is almost exclusively devoted to pictorial and literary matter bearing on Carlyle.

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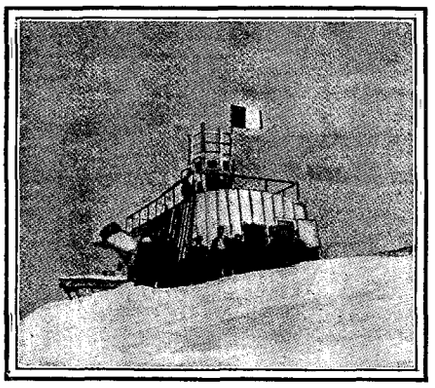
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BACTERIA ON MONT BLANC.

A BRIEF note on the recent successful search for disease germs in the snow and ice of Mont Blanc has already been printed in these columns. We are now able to give a somewhat detailed account of this interesting investigation, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 10) by the scientist who carried it out, Dr. Jean Binot, who is at the head of the Pasteur Institute laboratory. The summit of an Alpine peak would seem about as unlikely a place for germs as could be well selected; but purity of air or water is a relative quality, and M. Janssen, whose now celebrated observatory crowns the summit of Mont Blanc, suggested to Dr. Binot the search for microbes that he describes in the present article. Says Dr. Binot:



JANSSEN'S OBSERVATORY, MONT BLANC.

"The germs found on the top of Mont Blanc have been transplanted thither by the wind from adjacent wooded mountains and valleys. Some of the germs so brought adhere to the surface of the ice over which they sweep. These sink into ice or the old snow, which contains one or two to the cubic centimeter on the average [about 10 to 25 per cubic inch]. In the fresh snow, on the contrary, the number is infinitely small. Three times I collected 8 cubic centimeters of freshly fallen snow without discovering a single microbe in it.

"The sun is one of the most powerful natural agents in the destruction of germs. These analyses give a new proof of this fact by showing that in any given place a vertical wall sheltered from the sun generally contains more microbes than one that is in full sunlight.

"If we examine the results of the analyses of the annual layers, we see that the first layer contains fewer germs than the surface. The surface microbes, sporeless and of slight resistance, have in great part disappeared in this adjacent stratum, destroyed by natural physical agents. In the lower strata the spore-bearing bacteria, the yeasts, the streptothrices and some mucedines with resisting spores are dominant. In an analysis of the older layers the number of germs was seen to decrease regularly.

INTERIOR OF OBSERVATORY, DR. BINOT AND M. HANSKY.

"At the foot of the glaciers the number of surface germs is much more considerable: 6 to 65 per cubic centimeter at the Mer de Glace; 9 to 27 at the Glacier des Bossons, etc.

"The glacier streams are very pure; their purity is in proportion to the number of germs in the ice that gives rise to them. . . . . .

"The air on the summit of Mont Blanc contains a very small number of germs. I have analyzed 100 liters of air without finding a single microbe, and the number has varied from 4 to 11 per cubic meter.

"On the contrary, in the interior of M. Janssen's observatory on the topmost peak of the mountain, where I passed six days, two analyses made in two different rooms gave 540 and 260 germs. It is evident that these numerous microbes had been imported by the temporary guests of the observatory. This is why I took my specimens of air as far as possible from the observatory, taking care to place myself to windward of it. Speaking generally, the number of germs is larger as we approach the valley. . .

TAKING SPECIMENS OF ICE.

"I preserved more than 300 microbian species that are either new or difficult to determine. One-third of these I have since identified; the others are still under investigation. This collection furnishes very interesting types from the biologic and morphologic points of view, and even from that of pathology.

"In the ice of the summit I isolated a virulent type of pyocyanic bacillus. A vibrio that I found in the streams was exceptionally pathogenic for the laboratory animals. In the crystalline and admirably pure water of a spring on the trail from Montanvert, I found 12 colonies of virulent colon bacillus in one cubic centimeter. The presence of these germs is certainly due to insufficient filtration of the water through the thin layers of soil that cover the granite rocks of this mountain, on which herds live."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY VOLCANOES ERUPT.

IN an article on the West Indian disaster, the following brief statement of the various opinions held by scientific men regarding the causes of volcanic phenomena is given by *The Scientific American* (May 24):

"Volcanic eruptions are generally attributed to the expansion of moisture in the heated subterranean rocks. The original theory that the earth is a liquid mass, covered by a thin crust of solid matter, is now entirely discarded by scientists. Such conditions would seriously interfere with the rotation of the earth and the stability of the crust. We know the effect of the moon's and sun's attraction on the thin skin of ocean that covers the surface of our globe. Tidal waves are continually sweeping around the earth in a direction contrary to the earth's rotation. In comparison with this we can easily see what a tremendous drag to the rotation of the earth would result were the entire earth a liquid mass covered by a mere shell of solid matter. Scientists tell us that the wave produced would be so powerful as to make even a solid steel crust of 300 miles of thickness yield like india-rubber to its deforming influences. The theory of a molten interior was based on the observation of volcanoes and on the fact that the temperature of the earth increases on the average one degree for every fifty feet of descent from the surface. Following this theory come others, in which the earth is supposed to have a solid core and an outer crust between which is a layer of liquid material. Any displacement of the crust covering this liquid layer, whether resulting from contraction of the earth or other causes, would force the lava to the surface through the weakest spot. In refutation of this argument the conditions at Hawaii might be considered. The crater of Mauna Loa is 13,650 feet above the sea-level, and that of Kilauea is 4,040 feet. These mountains are not over 35 miles apart and yet both are filled with lava. How could such varying levels be maintained, if both craters were fed from the same source? This query has forced many to believe that the liquid matter was contained in local, vesicular spaces beneath the crust. Both of these theories were brought forth to reconcile the requirements of physics with those of geology, which called for the existence of fluid matter at a small depth from the surface of the earth. At present geolo-

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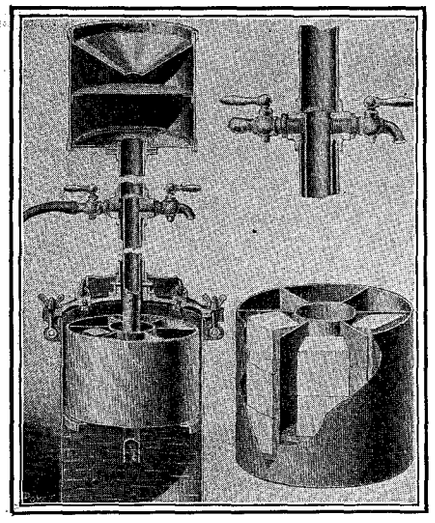
gists have pretty generally discarded these theories as unnecessary; for it is claimed that the powerful pressure due to the earth's contraction would prevent material from attaining a liquid form. Immediately on release of this powerful pressure, however, the matter would become fluid and pour out of the mountain in the form of lava. As stated above, the power which causes the upheaval is attributed to the expansion of imprisoned vapor. From the fact that volcanoes are usually found near the sea, it was at first argued that the water oozed down into the heated regions, either of its own weight or by capillary attraction. Many scientists think this theory to be absurd, for they argue that it would be impossible for the water to enter a region under such compression, also that long before reaching a sufficient depth it would be turned into steam and forced back through the very channels by which it entered. The most plausible theory, and one now pretty generally accepted, accounts for the presence of water in heated rocks as having occurred during their crystallization period. These rocks, in the course of time, were deposited in the sea by the action of rivers. After many ages, the water-bearing rocks are covered to a great depth under layers or 'blankets' of deposited matter, and the heat there encountered finally brings the water to a sufficient tension to cause an explosion."

A NEW SOURCE OF OXYGEN.

IN a new method of producing oxygen invented by M. Jaubert, a French chemist, the gas is generated simply by pouring water on a new chemical compound devised by him. It is claimed that the new substance can be produced cheaply, and that in future the physician or chemist can have fresh and pure oxygen as he wants it instead of purchasing it compressed to a dangerous tension in heavy cylinders. M. Jaubert's method is described in *La Nature* (Paris, April 26) by M. J. F. Gall, who says:



JAUBERT OXYGEN APPARATUS.
Small size for calcium lights, etc.

"Certain metals, like sodium, potassium, and their alloys . . . possess the property, when heated in a current of air, of fixing the oxygen of the latter without combining with the nitrogen. Oxids of very different properties are thus obtained; some dissolve in cold water without any other phenomenon than that of simple hydration; others, particularly the higher oxids, are decomposed by cold water with a violent disengagement of pure oxygen. . . . These bodies M. Jaubert has named 'oxyliths' (oxygen-stones), and for their manufacture the Electrochemical Company has recently installed a factory of 5,000 horse-power.

"The oxylith is a substance resembling calcium carbid [such as is used for the generation of acetylene]; it comes in small pieces, but its color is white.

"When water is poured on a lump of it, it immediately gives off oxygen; but if we stop pouring, the oxygen ceases to be given off, so there is no overproduction."

This property makes it possible to construct a generator which shall give us a current of oxygen at ordinary pressure whenever we want it, on the same principle as the acetylene generators now in use, of which the smallest may be seen on an acetylene cycle-lamp; all that is needed is a supply of oxylith and of water and an arrangement for bringing the latter into contact with the former. The inventor has devised several forms of apparatus for this purpose, of which the illustration shows one, which is intended to furnish small quantities of the gas. It is on the principle of the laboratory apparatus for the generation of hydrogen. Blocks of oxylith are placed in a perforated vessel and the water attacks them from below. The writer goes on to say:

"Oxylith has considerable advantages over compressed oxygen. In the first place, the oxygen set free is chemically pure, and then the dead weight is four or five times smaller, and the liquid residue, which is chemically pure caustic, can be sold or utilized in other ways. The pressure of the oxygen thus obtained keeps rigorously constant, whatever the use may be and without the employment of any device for the purpose. Finally, there is no trouble in transportation: the apparatus can be packed in a box and the railroads will carry the oxylith at the same price as other chemical products. We can see how greatly the production of oxygen is facilitated by the use of this new substance."

The inventor, we are told, was led to his study of the subject by an endeavor to devise a renewer of the air in submarine boats. When thus used, his apparatus disposes of the carbonic acid in the foul air by absorption in the caustic, which, as has been noted above, forms the residue of the process. Experiments show that a few ounces of oxylith are sufficient to sustain the respiration of a man for an hour, and that a pint or so of the substance will keep the air of a submarine boat in respirable condition during the same period. M. Jaubert believes also that the gas from his apparatus may be used to actuate the motors that drive the boats, thus avoiding danger from the weight of electrical storage-batteries and from the gases that they give off."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITON AND THE AMERICAN INVASION.

MOST English observers seem to be divided between abject fear that the scepter of industrial supremacy has been permanently snatched from their grasp, and an attitude of contempt for or indifference to American competition. Henry Labouchere rather assumes the part of the moralizing onlooker with no personal interest in the matter. In his paper, *Truth*, London, under the heading "Morganeering and the Moral," he tells the British nation that its supremacy in trade and commerce is doomed, and that the best efforts will scarcely prevent a retrograde movement. He says:

"To the impartial observer it is a trifle amusing to watch the perturbation of John Bull at the march of the American capitalist. For a generation or two past the gospel of salvation of mankind by the agency of British capital has been preached with sincere conviction by British politicians. British men of business and almost every British man in every British street, whether it was a dying nation in Europe or Asia, a rickety republic in South America, an unreclaimed region of Africa, peopled by idolators and cannibals, or even a poverty-stricken British colony, said that the means of regeneration were the same—let British capital and enterprise exploit the patient thoroughly and there would be an end to all his diseases political, economic, and social. Americans, in their turn, now aspire to regenerate the world by American capital and American enterprise. They practise upon us the doctrine which we so long applied to the rest of mankind. They acquire our underground railways with the kindly view of showing us how to work those antiquated undertakings profitably. They propose to provide poor old London with tramways and tubes which its people are too poor or too stupid to construct themselves. They acquire half the tobacco trade of these islands to confer upon us the benefits of being supplied with American goods and American principles. Lastly—for the present—they laid sacrilegious hands on the shipping, by means of which 'Britannia rules the waves.' No wonder John Bull is in a comic state of consternation. The world, from his point of view, is being turned completely upside down. He is no longer

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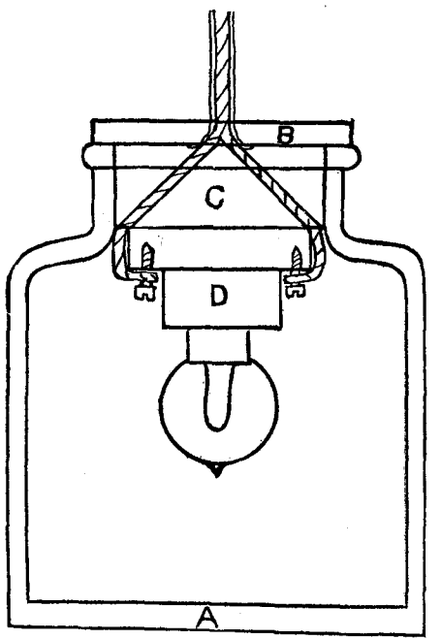
'on top,' but underneath. Instead of the exploiter he is becoming exploited. Yet by utilizing to the best advantage our resources in raw material, capital and labor we can hold our own, even if we are forced to see Germany and America increase their output faster than we can. At the present crisis of our economic history, what are the objects which chiefly occupy our minds? They are the regeneration of South Africa by the introduction into that accursed land of British capital and labor; the expansion of our army at the expense of the labor market; squandering time, money, and energy on the empty ostentation of the coronation ceremony, which will suspend industry, dislocate trade, and divert public thought from matters of pressing and vital import."

FISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

AN electric-light equipment that will add to the interest of an evening's fishing, as well as to the length of the resulting string of fish, is described by a correspondent of *Amateur Work* (May). He says:

"The necessary materials are: a small incandescent electric globe and porcelain base of about three-candle power and three volts; a dry battery for same, of the kind used in bicycle or night lamps; several yards of two-way flexible covered wire of small diameter, some rubber tubing to cover the flexible wire, a glass bottle with large mouth, and rubber cement.



"The neck of the bottle should be large enough to easily admit the porcelain base. Cut a circular piece of wood, *B*, from a cigar-box, large enough to cover the top of the bottle, and in the center bore a hole to admit the rubber tubing with a tight fit. The porcelain base, *D*, is screwed to the cork, *C*, with two screws which should be long enough to reach into the wooden piece *B*. The flexible wire is then covered with the rubber tubing. An easy way to do this is to take a nail which will easily pass through the tubing, tie to it a strong thread, and from an upper window lower the nail into the tubing until it comes out at the other end. With the thread, a string is then pulled through, and with the string the wire in the same way. Firmly attach the string to the wire without any large knots, and also see that the ends of the wire are not likely to catch on the tubing. The wire on the lamp-end should extend about three inches to allow for connections in the bottle.

"Through the cork, bore two holes from the center of the top side to the edges of the porcelain base. The wire and tubing are then put through the hole in the wooden piece *B*, the end of the tubing being attached with bicycle or other cement to the underside of this piece. The two strands of the wire are then put through the holes in the cork and connected with the terminals of the lamp. The upper side of the cork is then covered with cement and pressed firmly against the piece *B*. When dry, the water will not reach the wire when the cork has been inserted in the bottle. The other ends of the wire are, when ready to use, connected to the battery, and the lamp will then light. The battery is kept in the boat. The wire not in the water does not require to be covered with tubing. In use, the bottle is weighted so that it will sink to the required depth. The battery is then connected to light the lamp. The light will attract many kinds of fish. The fisher and a properly baited line will do the rest."

ANOTHER NEW EXPLOSIVE.

A SUBSTANCE named Masurite, described in *Cassier's Magazine* (May), is said in that magazine to be the latest high explosive on the market. "It appears to be in every sense a safe explosive, failing to detonate under the most trying conditions that are ever likely to be brought about accidentally, and yet affording admirable evidence of great destructive power at the right time." Recent tests are said to have demonstrated satisfactorily that it is insensible to shock, concussion, heat, or cold, as far as its liability to explode by any of these means is concerned, and that it can be exploded in the proper manner only by means of a double-strength exploder. Says the writer in *Cassier's:*

"One of the tests consisted in striking a quantity of the explosive with a hammer and a 16-pound sledge, both on stone and an anvil, and in allowing a 50-pound weight to fall 25 feet upon a masurite cartridge—all without other effect than breaking up the cartridge and scattering the explosive. Masurite in cans was shot through with both steel-jacketed and mushroom bullets, and even heated by burning coal and then shot through without exploding. Red-hot irons were run through the powder, both loose and in cartridge form, the result being simply to fuse and burn it while in direct contact with the heated surface, the powder going out upon removal of the iron. A bundle of parlor matches ignited in masurite had their flame immediately extinguished. Black and smokeless powder were set off on top and below a heap of masurite, and merely blackened it. Electric sparks were made to play in contact with the material, and no explosion resulted. For friction tests masurite was rubbed to dust between sandpaper and emery cloth. In a series of detonation tests it was found that a masurite cartridge on exploding would explode another one placed in contact with it, but when it was 12 inches distant the unprimed cartridge was simply torn and the contents scattered. With a 40-per-cent. dynamite cartridge exploded at a distance of 12 inches from a masurite cartridge, the latter did not go off; but with reversed conditions an unprimed dynamite cartridge readily exploded. To show that masurite does not freeze at low temperature, a cartridge of masurite was placed in a freezing mixture at 6° below the Fahrenheit zero for three hours. When taken out, it was found to be entirely loose, and was immediately exploded with great violence by means of an electric fuse. To show the relative force of masurite for rock work, a large boulder, in which were placed twelve cartridges in two bore-holes, was blown to pieces. The masurite used in all these tests had a strength equal to 40-per-cent. dynamite, and this can be increased or decreased, as desired, in making the explosive. A notable feature of masurite is the flameless character of its explosion. This was particularly evident when dynamite and masurite were exploded together, the former giving off a vivid flare of light."

In this absence of flame it is claimed, lies the great value of masurite for coal-mine work, as it will not ignite coal-gas or dust in the neighborhood of a blast.

A Lump of Smoke.—"Of late years," says *The Scientific American* (May 10), "a great deal of attention has been drawn to the question of London smoke, and during the recent great fogs in that city, a number of experiments were conducted by Sir William Thistleton-Dyer, which showed that solid matter, consisting of soot and tarry hydrocarbons, was deposited during the worst fogs at the rate of so many tons to the square mile every week. The fogs of the Thames Valley can, of course, never be avoided; but that particular quality of fog which takes its distinctive name from the great city itself could be prevented if its citizens were willing to use smokeless coal in place of the highly bituminous coal which they favor at the present time. There is a society in London known as the Coal-Smoke Abatement Society that has strenuously grappled since 1898 with the problem, and with the very best results. At a recent meeting of the society, Prof. A. H. Church exhibited a specimen of a remarkable atmospheric deposit, which had been taken from the cornice below the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is believed that this specimen, which is herewith illustrated, had taken about two

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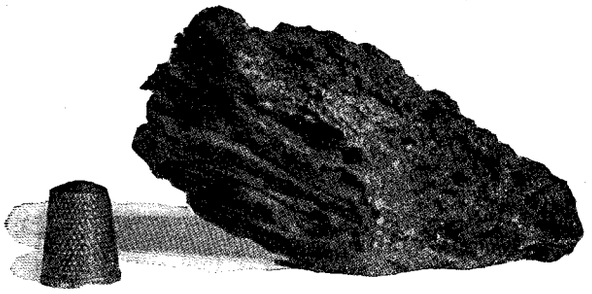
hundred years to form. According to *The Illustrated London News*, to which we are indebted for our illustration, the mass contains one grain of carbon per 100 grains, and about half a grain of tarry matter in the same weight of deposit. The chief constituent is gypsum or crystallized sulfate of lime, produced by the action of the sulfuric acid of the city atmosphere on the



SMOKE DEPOSIT FROM ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
The size of the mass is shown in comparison with the thimble.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

carbonate of lime of the stone of which St. Paul's is built. This sulfate of lime is first dissolved by, and then deposited from, the rain-water. During the formation of the coral-like mass, the tarry particles of soot are enclosed within it. In order to give an idea of the size of the piece, an ordinary thimble is shown beside it in the illustration."

More Missing Links Found.—The portions of a skeleton discovered by a Dutch army surgeon in Java and asserted by him to belong to a hitherto unknown creature, intermediate between monkey and man, have not yet been taken at their discoverer's valuation by all geologists, altho there are plenty of scientific men who agree with him that in them we have the long-sought "missing link." But the "pithecanthropus erectus" (erect ape-man), as Dr. Dubois named his find, is now threatened with quite a number of rivals, we are told in *The British Medical Journal*. Says the writer:

"Whether this particular skeleton link is maintaining its full original interest and reputation after the repeated examinations and criticisms to which it has been subjected is a little doubtful, and for the present also it would not do to dogmatize when speaking of the newest discoveries. Four sets of human remains have already been discovered in the grottos near Mentone during the researches lately ordered by the Prince of Monaco. They are stated to have belonged to the quaternary period, and they were found at no great distance from the surface. . . . The race they represent is believed to have had low-pointed features. The arms were long and distinctly negroid. The summary of the examination so far by Dr. Verneau seems to favor the idea that these human remains belonged to creatures holding a place between the baboons and negroes. The paleolithic age, geologically speaking, is not so very far away from the existing period, and Quatrefages believed that man had seen the miocene period; but he goes further than this. In his 'Human Species,' he says: 'We know that, as far as his body is concerned, man is a mammal and nothing more. The conditions of existence which are sufficient for these animals ought to have been sufficient for him also; where they lived he could live. He may then have been contemporaneous with the earliest mammalia, and go back as far as the secondary period.'"

Is Obesity a Disease?—The conclusion that obesity does not depend altogether upon the quantity or quality of food or water absorbed—in other words, that it is not a matter of regimen only, is reached by Dr. Gabriel Leven in a recent thesis, published in Paris (1901) and noticed in *Modern Medicine* (May). "He considers it a nervous disorder, and cites the influence of various nervous effects upon the deposit of fat. He regards obesity not as a disease, but as a symptom which may appear in a great variety of conditions, having, however, for a general foundation a disturbance of nutrition, the most common cause of which is a form of dyspepsia. The therapeutic management of obesity, in the author's opinion, consists in treatment of the dyspepsia upon which the disorder depends." This view, *Modern Medicine* goes on to say, "seems rather extreme; nevertheless it contains a sufficient amount of truth to make it worth while to keep in mind, when dealing with cases of this sort, the possible existence of gastric disorder."

The Deadly Oyster.—That the oyster often contains the germs of typhoid and that therefore it should not be eaten raw unless its origin is well known, are facts recognized by all medical men. Now we are told in addition by an Italian physician, Dr. Zardo, who writes in *Le Sperimentale*, that the oyster has its own pet germ which it nearly always contains, and which he has named the bacillus of Mytilus. Says *Modern Medicine* (May), in a brief abstract of Dr. Zardo's article:

"This germ apparently produces no harmful effect if the stomach and intestines are in a normal state, but if the gastric juice is not normal, in other words, if it is lacking in germicide properties, and especially if the intestine is not in a perfect condition, gastro-enteritis and general infection occur, which may result in death. In experiments upon guinea-pigs, it was shown that the injection of this germ beneath the skin or into the peritoneal cavity gave rise to general infection, the germ being found everywhere in the body, even in the blood. The poison produced by this germ, when introducted into the body of a guinea-pig in any way whatever, gave rise to interstitial hemorrhage, fatty degeneration of the liver, and necrosis. From these facts, it is plainly evident that the oyster is a very unsafe article of diet, especially when eaten raw or imperfectly cooked, and that no person can safely swallow one of these bivalves unless assured that his stomach and intestines are in a thoroughly sound state. Even thoroughly cooked oysters may give rise to serious symptoms if there happens to be present a considerable number of poison substances previously formed by the germ, for while cooking destroys the germ, it does not destroy the poison produced by it."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WE are warned by *The Lancet* (London) not to open letters at the breakfast-table. They are usually laden with germs which it is not well to mix with food. The envelope flaps and stamps that have been moistened by the human tongue may be bristling with contamination. The envelope itself may have picked up infection while on the way, and if it has dropped in the mud, it probably is loaded with all sorts of contagion.

THE solar temperature is investigated anew, in the light of the latest observations, by Professor Wilson in a memoir presented to the London Royal Society. Says the *Revue Scientifique:* "Researches made with a differential micrometer and published in *The Philosophical Transactions* for 1894 gave the mean value of 6.200° C., absolute temperature. New observations made under new conditions devised for the purpose of remedying certain defects in earlier methods gave a mean temperature of 5.773°, using Rosetti's coefficient of 0.29 for the absorption of the earth's atmosphere. If Langley's value of 0.41 were taken for this, the figure would be 6.085°. Finally, if the absorption of the sun's atmosphere be also taken into account, according to the experiments of Wilson and Rambaut, we obtain the value 6.863° for the effective temperature of the solar photosphere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE German high-speed experiments in electric traction, about whose stoppage there seemed to be some mystery, were, it now appears, suspended temporarily because the road-bed was not strong enough to bear such high velocities. Says *Engineering* (London, April 25): "At high speeds great trouble was had with the tracks. The rails weighed only sixty-seven and one-half pounds per yard and were spiked, for the most part, to wooden cross-ties, altho a few iron ties were also used. As long as the speed did not exceed 100 kilometers per hour no evil effects were noticed, but when the speed went to 140 kilometers (87 miles) per hour the carriage began to roll a little, owing to the lightness of the permanent way. The experiments show that eighty-five-pound rails would be heavy enough for speeds up to 100 miles an hour. . . . The tests were finally stopped on account of the yielding of the track, both horizontally and vertically. . . . Heavier rails are to be put down and the road-bed improved to permit the equipments to attain the full speed for which they were designed."

A BUILDING WITHOUT CORNERS.—The new St. Bartholomew's Hospital in New York is so constructed that there are no internal corners to catch the dust. Says a writer in *The Evening Post:* "There are absolutely no angles or projections in the building above the basement. All intersections of all surfaces meet with a uniform curve; this has been carried out in all details, not only the walls, ceilings, and floors, but also the stairs, shelf and table standards, window recesses, etc., throughout. The sash and doors are so constructed that there are no moldings or broken surfaces between the frames and glass or panels. The surface of the frame meets the glass with a feather edge, and the corners of the sash and door panels are also rounded, so that there may be no lodging-place for the collection or dirt or foreign matter. The angles or corners above the wainscot line are run in plaster. . . . Especial care has been taken in the construction of the operating-rooms. The room for more important operations on the fifth floor is considered the most perfect yet built. The corners of the room are rounded to a large radius and the ceiling domed."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE MARTINIQUE CALAMITY.

HOW can the horrible catastrophes by which tens of thousands of lives have been destroyed in the West Indian Islands be reconciled with the thought of a loving God? This question, which is being seriously discussed by several of the religious papers, raises anew a problem of some importance. The New York *Truth Seeker*, the organ of the Free-Thinkers, has the following to say on the subject:

"It was the Lisbon earthquake which shook Voltaire's faith in a God who governs, who pervades all places and ages, and who has established a direct relation between himself and mankind. He was compelled to ask, What was my God doing? Why did the Universal Father crush to shapelessness thousands of his poor children, even at the moment when they were upon their knees returning thanks to him? The tragedy of St. Pierre ought to drive a sincere Theist insane.

"How the Christians can reconcile such an appalling calamity as this volcanic eruption with the conception of a good God who cares for his children, and without whose watchful supervision not even a sparrow falls to the ground, is one of those things which astonishes men who think. The inhabitants of St. Pierre were literally burned up and buried in the white-hot mud which came from the crater and dropped upon the town. Such an act occurring through personal volition of any being would stamp that being as a demon of infinite cruelty. Nothing could equal it except the creation of a hell in which billions instead of thousands are to burn forever. There are no words in any language which can describe such a being."

The calamity at St. Pierre is viewed by many of the inhabitants of neighboring islands as a judgment of God. "While in St. Lucia," declares an officer of the British steamship *Horace* (as reported in the New York *Herald*), "I heard several of the residents telling one another that they believed the destruction of St. Pierre was a terrible punishment sent by the Almighty on account of the wickedness of the city." A New York clergyman, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, has not hesitated to draw a similar conclusion. In a recent sermon on "Providence and Biblical and Recent Catastrophes," he compared the calamity in Martinique to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. He said further:

"A whole land is often saved from terrible calamities on account of the churches and praying people, and this world itself is but saved from flames that to-day would lick the very heavens and wrap the very highest mountain-tops in tongues of fire on account of the little band of God's elect who are in it, and who fear His name, and whom He wills not to harm."

Such views as this, however, are prominent because of their very isolation, and are anything but representative. Yet all of the religious papers seem ready to admit that there is a grave problem involved. Says the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.):

"Why, oh, why, asks some troubled Christian, should these joyous, simple, believing people meet the fate of the godless and unspeakably wicked Pompeii and Herculaneum of old? Why is darkest London spared, while St. Pierre perishes? There is no better answer than that implied in the question of our esteemed contemporary, *The Catholic Citizen*, of Milwaukee: 'Why do cities seat themselves in these volcanic valleys? Why do men expose their lives and the lives of their families to the dangers of such location?' As the rain falleth upon the just and unjust, so will the deluge of fire and lava overwhelm impartially saint and sinner in its progress. Christian faith finds its comfort, in such calamity, in the thought of life everlasting; the conviction that God's mercy overshadowed all the horror; and that the innocent and the penitent souls entering into the place of refreshment, light, and peace, through that awful trial by fire, say now with the apostle: 'The sufferings of this life are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come.'"

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) says:

"This problem baffles the author of the Book of Job, and all the discoveries of science and the light of the Christian revelation do not resolve the thick darkness that settles about it. When trouble comes for which we can see no moral antecedent and no good result, the irrepressible cry bursts from every human heart, 'Why?' And there is no answer but the answer of Job: 'Tho he slay me, yet will I trust in him.'

"From our point of view the events of life are often wholly irreconcilable with our faith in the divine goodness. And yet we do not lose our faith. We believe that God is working out for us and for the race purposes of goodness that we can not understand. That, it seems to us, is the Christian attitude toward this problem. Christianity does not resolve it, while it makes many other solutions of it untenable. But Christianity, in its revelation of the Father, inspires a confidence in Him that is not shaken by our inability to understand His way."

The Pittsburg *Methodist Recorder* insists that great good follows even in the footsteps of the worst calamities. "With the earthquake's shock," it declares, "human nature asserts itself and a thrill of sympathy moves all hearts. The nation is richer because of the wealth of affection and charity which it poured out for these cities sitting desolate and in distress." And so disaster, while it is to be deprecated, yet "shows the better side of human nature and makes us respect ourselves and our humanity more." *The Church Advocate*, an organ of the "Church of God," published at Harrisburg, Pa., takes a decidedly original view of the "wholesome moral effect" produced by cataclysms. It says:

"They teach us how insecure are the most stable earthly things. The everlasting hills shall be removed. The earth itself shall perish, but the word of the Lord endureth forever. They remind us of the approaching end. And they may suggest how the final conflagration may originate. True, we do not positively know how. Yet it is our conviction that the fire for which the heavens and the earth which are now are kept in store, and by which the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up, is of natural, and not supernatural, origin. For there are allusions to volcanic fires as a mode of final destruction in certain very striking expressions in Revelation, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and even in Luke. And even the very nature of the soil of Italy, and of some of the groups of islands south of the Philippines and the Lesser Antilles has forced on many a mind in different ages the thought of physical preparedness almost for such a catastrophe. 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.' These events are not any less of God because between him and them are natural causes of whose existence the divine will is the cause."

HIGHER CRITICISM IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THAT the "time-spirit," which has compelled a restatement of the Presbyterian faith and a readjustment, among religious thinkers everywhere, of so much of the theological doctrine that was once accepted as fundamental, is also penetrating the Roman Catholic Church, has been apparent for some time to close observers. The cases of Dr. St. George Mivart and of Dr. Zahm are taken as indications, at least, of serious unrest, and the recent appointment of the Roman Biblical commission is construed to mean that the Pope finds it no longer advisable to resist the demand for a thorough investigation of the claims of the higher criticism. In the opinion of "Austin West," which *nom-de-plume* is believed to cover the real name of one prominent in the councils of the Roman Catholic Church, the full significance of this papal commission is hardly as yet understood. To comprehend its true meaning, he declares, it is essential that we should be acquainted with the present condition of religious thought in the French Church, and with the record of the Abbé Alfred Loisy, who has been for some time the recognized intellectual leader of the radical school among the French Roman

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Catholics. In the opening sentences of an article in *The Contemporary Review* (April), this writer states:

"For nearly eighteen months past there has been pending in Rome before the Congregation of the Index and that of the Inquisition—commonly known as 'The Holy Office'—a case of exceptional interest, fraught with weighty consequences for the future of Biblical criticism within the Roman communion. Abbé Alfred Loisy, D.D., of Paris, who for some years has figured among the front rank of living exegetes in the Roman Catholic Church, and whose scholarly attainments in every branch of Semitic lore have won him more than European fame, has been accused before the Roman tribunals by Cardinal Richard, as one who by his active sympathies with modern critical science is a troubler of the Catholic Israel."

For twelve years Dr. Loisy held the chair of Biblical exegesis in the Institut Catholique in Paris; but he was compelled to withdraw from that institution on account of the objection of its board of managers to his views on Biblical inspiration. On his retirement from professorial work Dr. Loisy was offered a chaplaincy at a nunnery in Neuilly-sur-Seine, which he accepted. During this period of comparative seclusion he redoubled his intellectual activities, contributing essays and articles to the leading ecclesiastical reviews of France. About eighteen months ago the Abbé was appointed lecturer on the comparative history of religions at the "École Pratique des Hautes Études" in Paris, and he still holds this influential position. Dr. Loisy's conclusions in regard to Biblical criticism are summed up by the writer in *The Contemporary Review* as follows:

"(1) That the Pentateuch, as we now possess it, can not be the work of Moses.

"(2) That the early chapters of Genesis—probably the first eleven—do not contain an exact and real history of the origins of the world or of man; but rather the religious philosophy of that history. At the same time, these chapters may contain traditional memories of historical significance.

"(3) That the whole of the Old-Testament literature (and various parts of single books) does not possess a uniform historical character, all the historical books—even those of the New Testament—having been edited on freer principles than those now in vogue in historical composition. Hence, as a legitimate result of liberty in the composition, a corresponding liberty in the interpretation. The form of an inspired document being historical does not involve necessarily a real historical character; *e.g.*, Our Lord's Gospel parables of the Good Samaritan, Dives and Lazarus, etc. It is the nature and content which determine the character of inspired records; it is the character which should guide sound exegesis in its interpretation.

"(4) The history of religious doctrine as set forth in the Bible bespeaks a vital development, in all its component parts, of the doctrine itself; *e.g.*, the Idea of God, of human destiny, of moral laws.

"(5) The Sacred Books, in all that pertains to natural science, present no contrast to the quasi-scientific conceptions which prevailed in the ancient world; and these conceptions, moreover, have left their traces not in Bible literature only, but likewise in Bible beliefs."

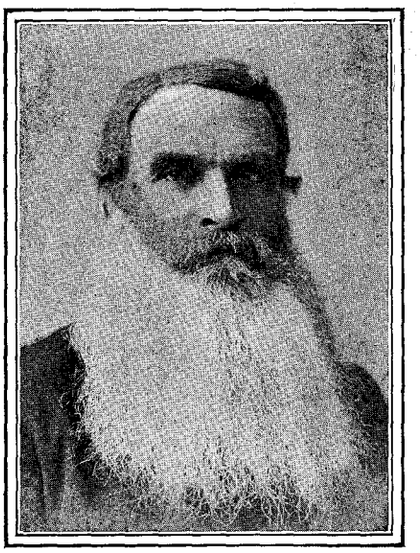
Dr. Loisy's writings have been severely censured not only by Cardinal Richard, but by other prominent French Roman Catholic thinkers, including Père Fontaine, S. J., Père Charles Maigen, and the editor of the Dominican *Revue Thomiste*. On the other hand, at least one French Jesuit review has opened its pages to an indorsement of his views; the new Roman Catholic critical review in Italy—*Studi Religiosi*—has maintained a sympathetic attitude; and the English Catholic scholar, Prof. V. McNabb, O. P., has supported the Abbé's conclusions in articles contributed to *The American Ecclesiastical Review*.

It was this "case of Abbé Loisy," more than any other single influence, maintains the writer in *The Contemporary Review*, that impelled the Pope to appoint a Biblical commission, whose *personnel* represents the most broad-minded thought in the Roman Catholic Church. The writer concludes:

"Be its future what it may, the international Biblical commission is of memorable importance in the third longest pontificate of history. It serves to mark a new epoch in the history of Roman Catholicism. It owes much to the loyalty and persevering labors of the Abbé Loisy, of whose denunciation to Rome it is the immediate sequel. Already there are omens of a coming agitation against the commission by adversaries scarcely yet recovered from their astonishment. But the Catholic *savant* finds his consolations in history, as Boethius found them in divine philosophy. He can have no misgivings whatever as to ultimate results. The modern scientific movement within the Roman communion has come to stay and to increase; and the mature decision of Leo XIII. can not but be regarded as a providential check upon that blind theological fanaticism, within even as without the church, which, with Canute-like arrogance, elects to sit by the shore with its face to the sea, cursing the inevitable incoming tide."

"THE GREATEST MISSIONARY SINCE THE DAYS OF ST. PAUL."

SUCH is the proud title bestowed upon Bishop William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in Palo Alto, Cal., on May 18. "He was the greatest and most successful of all the Methodist evangelists," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, and "ranks with Francis Xavier and Adoniram Judson in the pioneer character and wide area of his work." "His heroism," adds the Atlanta *Constitution*, "while not that of battle and blood, or of shipwreck and earthquake, was none the less splendid because it was that which calmly defied death in myriad forms and chances to make Christ known around the circuit of the world." Says the Springfield *Republican*:



BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR.

"Taylor was a man of superb presence, tall, strong of frame, and when his great genius of evangelism was certified by his appointment as bishop he was so splendid of eye, so gray of head, and so profuse of beard, that many noted his striking resemblance to John Brown. He believed in Brown and had many points of likeness in character; but he was more often compared to Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles—tho he certainly differed as much as possible from Paul physically, seeing that the apostle's bodily presence 'was weak and contemptible.' Taylor was an enthusiast. He never lost a particle of his fire from the time when as a youth of 20 he heard a voice in a dream saying: 'William, God has a great work for you to do, and if you will not confer with flesh and blood, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, but follow the leading of the Holy Spirit, your wisdom will increase like a continual dripping into a bucket.' He was then a raw Virginia country boy; but the echo of that voice never faded from his consciousness."

Bishop Taylor began his Gospel work as a street preacher in San Francisco. In the fall of 1856 he conducted an evangelistic campaign in Canada. Later he spent seven months in Ireland and England, and visited Australia. "The work in Australia was continued two years and a half," declares *The California*

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Christian Advocate, San Francisco (Meth. Episc.), "and over six thousand souls were converted under his ministry." We quote further from the same paper:

"In 1865 he went to South Africa. Here the same divine power attended his ministry. In Queenstown District, Natal, Cape Colony, and among the Kafirs, his success was such as to awaken the entire mission-field. This was his first grapple with heathenism. Over seven thousand Kafirs were converted. He did not spend much time speculating about how best to proceed, but simply and sublimely went at his task. He paid no attention to miasma but sailed up the rivers, along the estuaries, slept where night overtook him, in the jungles, among savages. The very wild beasts of prey, as in the case of Daniel, seemed to recognize that the hand of God was upon him.

"In 1877 he opened work in South America. Here he came in direct contact with the Roman Catholic Church in its most conservative form. He took a new tack. He began by opening schools. The whole country was densely ignorant. The English people who had settled in that country became at once his support.

"He revisited India and spent the early eighties strengthening his missions in India. In 1884 he was a member of the general conference at Philadelphia. The general conference had decided to elect a missionary bishop for Africa. . . . Bishop Taylor was elected with great enthusiasm and, tho he was 63 years of age, he put in twelve great years of service. He took hold of the dark continent with the grip of a giant. . . . . .

"Bishop Taylor had a remarkable personality. He was not only tall and powerfully framed, but he had an eye as dauntless and penetrating as that of an eagle. He had self-concentration, self-reliance, and almost military control over himself. There was nothing difficult to him. He would seize his ax and whipsaw and put off into the Mendocino redwoods and come back in three months with a barge of lumber. He would carry a steamer over the Stanley Falls on the Kongo. His faith and energy were alike indomitable.

"Bishop Taylor has been a sort of an embodiment of the great world-wide missionary spirit and impulse of the church. Methodism has given to the world a Simpson, the greatest preacher of the century; she has also given the world the greatest missionary evangelist, William Taylor."

AN ENGLISH WESLEYAN SCHOLAR'S "HERESY."

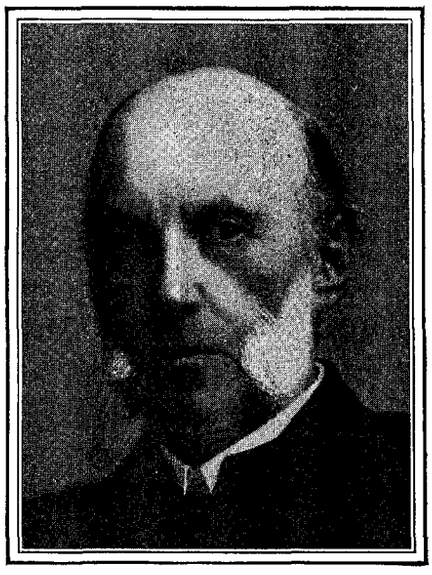
WIDESPREAD surprise has been created in English religious circles by the initial steps that have been taken to remove Prof. Joseph Agar Beet, D.D., from the position he has held for seventeen years as principal of Richmond College. This is the most important theological training-school of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, and Professor Beet, who has lectured in this country at the University of Chicago and the Chatauqua Summer Schools, is generally regarded as one of the leading representatives of his denomination. The following view of the facts in the case is taken from *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, nonconformist):

"The general committee which governs the four Wesleyan colleges, and periodically nominates the teaching-staff for election by the annual conference, has taken the extraordinary course of nominating some one else in place of Dr. Beet. He was appointed to his present chair in 1885, and in accordance with the rules of the church a fresh election takes place every six years. Dr. Beet has twice been reappointed, as a matter of course; but an attempt is now being made to depose him from his important office. This proceeding is the more inexplicable and lamentable in view of the great services Dr. Beet has rendered to Methodism and the church universal. Coming of an old and honorable family, whose devoted attachment to Wesleyanism dates back to the time of the founder of the Connection, Dr. Beet has proved himself an exact, profound, and conscientious scholar, a brilliant and successful teacher, and a true friend and helper of young men preparing for the ministry. If Dr. Beet was old and infirm, the action of the committee might be understood, tho even then their method of procedure would be deplorable; but, as a matter of fact, the learned and devout principal was never so well fitted for his important position as he is to-day, in his sixty-second year. His faculties are at their ripest, his experience is rich and varied, his enthusiasm for his church and the cause of Christ generally is unabated, and his physical health is excellent. Why, then, seek to depose and supersede so honorable, distinguished, and capable a servant of Christ?"

The answer to this last question is probably found in an interview in the same paper, in which Dr. Beet gives what he believes to be the cause of the hostile action taken against him. The objection made to his teaching, he affirms, is doctrinal, and is based on his views of the future punishment of sin expressed in his two books, "The Last Things" and "The Immortality of the Soul." We quote from the interview:

"'What are the views to which you refer?'

"'I am not prepared to assert the endless suffering of the lost, nor do I assert the ultimate extinction of the lost. I do not think that the Bible authorizes us to teach dogmatically either of these two views.'



PROF. JOSEPH A. BEET.

"'Do you hold any more positive views than these on questions of eschatology?'

"'I protest against the doctrine of the necessarily endless permanence of the soul—that is, the inherent immortality of every individual.'

"'On what grounds?'

"'The absence of evidence in the Bible. The natural immortality of every individual is not taught in the Scriptures, and I can not find any evidence outside of the Bible to justify the assertion.'

"'What kind of immortality, then, do you believe in?'

"'Eternal and blessed life for the righteous through Jesus Christ.'

"'What do you think will be the fate of those who die impenitent in this world?'

"'What their ultimate fate will be I do not know. I am convinced that they will be punished, but I can not say how long the punishment will last, because the Bible does not tell me.'

"'How do you interpret such passages as those which say that the wicked shall be cast into a furnace of fire, where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth?'

"'That phrase occurs seven times, but in not one place is anything said about duration.'

"'You are, of course, familiar with the argument that as the same word is applied to the duration of the felicity of the blessed as to the duration of the condition of the lost, a time limit in the latter case would, inferentially, involve a possible time limit in the other case?'

"'Yes; but I do not see that punishment necessarily involves consciousness. The loss of eternal life would itself be eternal punishment.'"

Dr. Beet maintains that these views are not inconsistent with the standards of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Two Anglican bishops, the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr. Chadwick, and the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Gore, have "publicly avowed the same belief"; and Mr. Gladstone, in his "Studies Subsidiary to Butler," assumed "precisely the same attitude." It is true that in two of Wesley's sermons the endless torment of the lost is taught, but neither of them is included in the Fifty-three Sermons which Wesley himself selected as an embodiment of his

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teaching. The real issue at stake in this whole controversy, declares Dr. Beet, is "whether the Wesleyan Church shall permit or forbid its ministers to discuss those minor doctrines about which they differ." The latter alternative, if accepted, saddles the Wesleyan Church with a policy that is "Romanist, not Protestant; Russian, not English." He says further (in a letter to *The British Weekly*):

"Whatever success I have gained is due to the fact that my whole life has been devoted, with the best aids within my reach, to study the Bible, as the only safe method of learning the truth revealed in Christ; that, whatever I have thus learnt, I have stated in plain and clear language, without fear and without reserve. This method, applied to eschatology, has roused the antagonism which now threatens to cut short my work at Richmond. But I can not disavow principles which a life of study declares to be sound; and therefore I shall not shrink from their consequences. Altho the evening of life is approaching, I am well able to continue the work I have done so long; but am not able to begin a new kind of work. If, in consequence of my loyalty to that I believe to be true, that work be interrupted and this eventide be overcast, I shall accept whatever may come, and lay it with joy as a lowly sacrifice on the altar of Him who, in order to bear witness to the truth, laid down His life."

The final decision in this case will not be reached until July, when the nominations for Richmond College will be submitted to the 600 ministers and laymen composing the representative session of the Wesleyan Conference.

"WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON A CHRISTIAN?" —THE CASE FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE.

IN last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST we presented the argument made by Mr. Archibald Hopkins, clerk of the court of claims in Washington, in support of his contention that George Washington was a Deist, but not a Christian. The New York *Tribune*, which gave publicity to his statement, has since printed several interesting rejoinders. The first is from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, himself the author of a biography of George Washington. He regards the following facts in regard to Washington's religious life as beyond question:

"Washington had a profound belief in God and in an overruling Providence. This is manifested throughout his letters in utterances so numerous that it is not necessary to cite them. Even those who dispute his Christianity admit that he was a Deist.

"He was a regular and constant attendant on the Episcopal Church.

"He was a vestryman for many years of his parish church, and it is at least unlikely that he would have held such a position in that church unless he had been regularly admitted to the communion and was in good and regular standing.

"He not only went to the church regularly, but he fasted on appointed days, as is proved by at least one entry in his diary.

"He believed in the efficacy of prayer, for he prayed regularly, and the proof is abundant that he would retire for prayer in times of stress and trial.

"He was generally believed by his contemporaries, with few exceptions, to be a Christian. Chief Justice Marshall, who was an accurate man, both in observation and statement, explicitly says that Washington was a Christian, and any one who will take the trouble to examine the orations and addresses at the time of Washington's death will find that such was the general opinion of men who knew him."

There is also evidence, continues Senator Lodge, which is "absolutely conclusive" as to Washington's belief in the divinity of Christ. On this point he says:

"In his circular letter to the governors of the States, dated June 8, 1783, a state paper of the first importance, and prepared with the utmost care, Washington uses these words (Vol. X. of Ford's edition of Washington's Writings, page 256): 'The pure and benign light of Revelation,' and on page 265 he uses this phrase: 'The divine author of our blessed religion.' These last words are as distinct a declaration of belief in the divinity of Christ as any man could make, and they are deliberately used in a state paper of great moment."

Charlotte Morrell Brackett, of New York, supplements Senator Lodge's arguments with an account of General Washington's communion at Morristown, N. J., during the war. This is not a matter of "tradition," she declares, but of authentic history, preserved in the annals of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. The record runs as follows:

"While the American army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, N. J., it occurred that the service of the communion, then observed semi-annually only, was to be administered in the Presbyterian Church of that village. In a morning of the previous week the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Johnes, then pastor of that church, and, after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him: 'Doctor, I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday. I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?' The doctor rejoined, 'Most certainly. Ours is not the Presbyterian table, General, but the Lord's table, and we hence give the Lord's invitation to all his followers, of whatever name.' The General replied: 'I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Tho a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities.'

"The doctor reassured him of a cordial welcome, and the General was found seated with the communicants the next Sabbath."

Finally, the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, adds his testimony in support of the view that George Washington was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He declares:

"Major Popham was a Revolutionary officer with Washington, and his high character is attested by Bishop Meade and Dr. Berrien, of Trinity Church, New York. In a letter to Mrs. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, he affirms that he attended the same church (in New York) as Washington during his Presidency.

"'I sat in Judge Morris's pew, and I am as confident as a memory now laboring under the pressure of eighty-seven years will serve that the President often communed, and I have had the privilege of kneeling with him. My elder daughter distinctly remembers hearing her grandmother, Mrs. Morris, mention the fact with pleasure.'

"Dr. Berrien states that Major Popham's mind and memory at the time that he wrote these words were not impaired."

General Porterfield testifies directly to the same effect, but the report of what he said comes through a third person. Dr. McKim quotes, in addition, from Bancroft, Sparks, Washington Irving, Lossing, Chief Justice Marshall, President Madison, Bishop Meade, Dr. McGuire, and Robert C. Winthrop, to sustain his conclusion that Washington was a Christian. He adds:

"The alternative is clear and unavoidable: either Washington believed in the Christian religion as a revelation from God, and in Jesus Christ as its divine author, or he counterfeited that belief and is convicted a deceiver and a hypocrite.

"It is safe to say that the world will never believe that the latter alternative represents 'the true George Washington.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT last week's session of Methodist Episcopal clergymen, held in Pittsburg, Bishop J. W. Hamilton announced that the annual reports of the Methodist Church show an increase of 50,000 members for the year just closed. This growth has largely been registered west of the Mississippi.

THE Federation of American Zionists held its annual convention this year in Boston. Over 160 delegates participated in the deliberations, which were marked by considerable disorder. Rabbi Gottheil, of New York, acted as the presiding officer of the convention, and letters were read from Dr. Herzl, Dr. Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Hall Caine, and others. *The American Hebrew* (New York), while deprecating the lack of harmony which characterized the sessions, thinks that "the national organization emerges strengthened."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BAD COMPANY.

THE German Emperor will associate with almost any one who has plenty of money, even tho the man who has the money made it himself,—such is the accusation brought against William II. by influential organs of German conservative opinion, which are asking if the monarchical principle can survive when millionaires are treated as if they were as good as Prussian barons. Says the *Kölnische Volkszeitung:*

"It would be irrelevant to say that the Emperor can pick his company where he pleases. Certainly, he can do that. On the other hand, the people are at liberty to draw their own conclusions from such associations. Let us even assume that representatives of capitalism are accepted in court society. No German citizen would be entitled to utter censure on this account. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that politically such a thing must be of the most far-reaching import. The next thing in order is that aristocrats by birth and aristocrats of finance shall stand on the same level. In the end, however, the nobility would be borne down by the money princes, for in such a competition the former can not survive. The liberal press would hail such a 'rejuvenation' of court society with hymns of great praise, and inform every 'citizen' he had thereby himself won a victory and could feel individually flattered by it. . . . Above all things, however, let it not be forgotten that the money aristocracy, through its capital—without court favor or high influence—has already great power. If now it is placed above the German aristocracy, it will have everything. In this way would we really come to that Americanization of the world which Mr. Stead has set before us. For what is the fundamental idea of this American system? That the man who adds most to the national wealth and accumulates the greatest fortune is to be most honored."

If, therefore, it is really the case that the conservative agrarians are to be thrust to the rear while those are to be brought forward who have written industry and commerce, world politics and world trade on their banners, then Germany is on the eve of the greatest internal revolution that history can show. Thus the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*. To which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* retorts:

"How would this transformation continue if the German Emperor had to grasp the sword and perhaps find himself obliged to march the German army columns both East and West in defense of the fatherland? Would the new aristocracy in such an event prove as strong a bulwark as the old?"

The welcome given by Emperor William to the newly rich is "one of the most noteworthy symptoms of the new time," says the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Leipsic), adding:

"It looks as if the tremendous upheavals of modern life would overwhelm what is known in the baronial hall and on the paternal acres as the old Prussian tradition. The Anglo-Saxon conception of life, which sees its goal only in commercial undertakings and disparages every other pursuit, is throwing its shadow more and more over our people. . . . Many signs show that the Emperor's interest is most shown in the politico-commercial sphere, and in that mental energy which takes the direction of capitalism. His guests [on his yacht] were not the heads of the old conservative noble families, not even representatives of distinguished German citizenship, nor men who can be deemed guardians of the spirit of national idealism. Herein is a certain peril. For years, the representatives of the old Prussian tradition have had to stand aside."

The gloomy upshot of it all, according to this exponent of the good old times, is that "the conservative elements, those especially of the Prussian state, feel themselves placed more and more on the defensive, that in the hard battle they are fighting for the traditions of the past and for their own existence, they see diminishing the sympathy of him who has styled himself the first nobleman of Prussia." The pass to which things have come prompts the Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* (Berlin) to offer its condolences with much ironical solemnity:

"Such is the new court society. Meantime the country squires in their rural seats raise the cry of fatherland, and as the commercial treaty combination steams northward with the Emperor, the tariff commission in Berlin imposes one hunger tax after another."

The "Emperor's friends" and the way they are to be treated are considered in a different spirit, however, by the *Schlesische Zeitung*, which is indignant at what it seems to consider an attempt to raise dissension between the throne and the nobility. It adds this warning:

"Nothing is so dangerous to monarchy and so subversive of it as servilism and Byzantinism. The most disastrous results may conceivably ensue upon the popular mind if the notion is disseminated among the masses that they have no place even in the slightest thought of those in high position [that is, the Emperor himself], and that the people's most pressing needs are not to be taken into account. . . . It can only be deemed insulting to the wearer of the crown, and an attempt at subversion of the monarchical principle to convey the idea that those in high position may be affected by insinuations of the nature alluded to."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "AUSGLEICH" DIFFICULTY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE act of union between Austria and Hungary is called the *Ausgleich.* A crisis has asserted itself with reference to the renewal of this instrument and all the press organs pronounce it grave. Mr. Szell, the Hungarian premier, and Dr. von Körber, the Austrian premier, have had fruitless consultations in Budapest. The trouble is due mainly to economic questions which the allied monarchies regard from opposite points of view. The commercial union of the two divisions of the monarchy seems about to be modified, and this is taken to portend ultimate political severance. In fact, the leader of the party of Hungarian independence, Franz Kossuth, son of the great Kossuth, has set himself boldly against any concession to Austria. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says:

"In Hungary hitherto the insistence of the Austrian Government upon a hastening of the *Ausgleich* negotiations, and the support which the ministry receives throughout Austria have been regarded with equable indifference or at least with the calmness of absolute certainty. But now the Hungarian opposition has spoken, and that, too, in the most emphatic manner. Herr Franz Kossuth alleges that he hears a rumor that the crown has taken the side of Austria in the economic strife between that Power and Hungary. With a logic peculiar to Hungarian minds, he finds a confirmation of this rumor in the circumstance that Austrian parties which have hitherto fought one another are now united in the economic struggle with Hungary."

The paper then proceeds to deny that there is any foundation for the "rumor" reaching Franz Kossuth, either as regards the crown or as regards the significance of Austrian political unification. It concludes:

"From the fact that Herr Kossuth, altho warning the independence party against Austria's 'exorbitant' demands, can allege nothing more definite than these rumors so laughable to the well informed, it is clear that Austria contemplates no injury to Hungary and asks nothing but what is indispensable to her economic existence. To us over here it sounds, in view of all that has happened, like a mockery of Austria when anything is said of Austria's exorbitant demands."

Notwithstanding the repudiation of the rumors referred to in the above almost official utterance, the well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* in the Dual Monarchy says:

"There is reason to believe that the Emperor-King is using the full weight of his influence with a view to promoting a compro-

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mise between the two governments. In urging the two prime ministers to settle the question involved in a sense favorable to the renewal of the *Ausgleich* the sovereign is said to have observed that he would have lived all these years in vain if at the end of his reign the two halves of the monarchy should fall asunder. What hope remains of an agreement, and there is still some hope, is centered entirely in the great influence which the venerable monarch continues to exercise throughout his dominions."

The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) insists that all the difficulties come from the Austrian side, and it warns the von Körber ministry not to insist upon impossible conditions. It also alludes to vague threats against Hungary which it says will have no effect. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

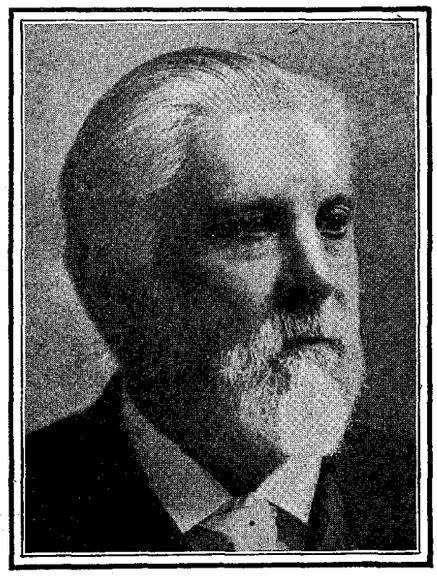
THE TASK OF YOUNG KING ALPHONSO.

THE press of Spain has practically ceased to be taken seriously as a means of gaining information respecting the state of young Alphonso's realm. The ministerial newspapers are either hopelessly perfunctory in their comments or absolutely unilluminating. The opposition papers are apt to reflect the

KING ALPHONSO XIII.

personal views of some politician or they are in a state of censorship. Hence the sanest views of the outlook, now that the young King has taken the oath and the regency has ended, are to be gleamed in the non-Spanish press. Interesting, as coming from a Clerical source, is this from the *Correspondant* (Paris) :

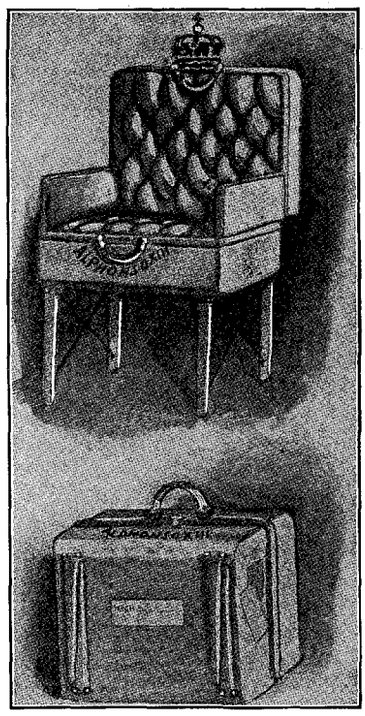
"Alphonso XIII. may have a mission to fulfil in the great game of life or death that the Latin race is about to play on the shores of the Mediterranean. For many reasons, that the voice of the Vatican has uttered time and again, it is the duty of the Conservative elements of the Peninsula to refrain from destroying one another with internecine strife. The peril is pressing enough to make harmony possible around this new name. If monarchies can not be restored everywhere, republics can not be acclimatized everywhere either, and the particularism of Spain requires a tie that can bind without compressing her union. The Catholics, among whom Carlist loyalism has found its best recruits, remain the hope of their disturbed country. They can do nothing better than defend principles of public order, among which is respect for the constituted authorities. . . . What has been the strength of Spain? The popular constancy of her religious feeling, inspired, animated by the priest, wholly of the people in his good and bad qualities, the friar, the monk."



HON. J. L. M. CURRY,
Representing our State Department at the Spanish Coronation.

The education of the young King has been of such a nature as to make him peculiarly a victim of his own inexperience, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) :

"The youthful monarch has thus far come not at all into contact with the people. He does not even know the men who hereafter may be called upon to conduct the affairs of the state. Tho he has occasionally left the protecting walls of the royal palace, no journey has taken him abroad. He assumes authority at a serious juncture, when his country, after many a riot, strike, and political crisis, is rent by Carlist and Clerical uprisings, and the specter of Anarchy haunts Spanish soil. In the middle of these extremes, in a chaos of opinions and tendencies, appears the royal youth and takes in hand the reins of royal power."



A PATENT THRONE FOR ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN.
Can also be used as a trunk marked "Exile." —*Ulk.*

Unless the newly sworn King shows unexpected strength, stormy times are at hand, observes the London *Spectator :*

"The reorganization of the army with the view of reducing the excessive number of officers is inevitable, and it will be most difficult to postpone the question of the tenure much longer. Much of Southern Spain is held on the old *latifundia* plan, that is, in great estates, which are not let out in smaller blocks as in this country and Northern Italy, but are worked direct by the owners through bailiffs and laborers. Thus the peasants are not peasants in any true sense at all, having no rights, and living in villages often at a great distance from their work. They are therefore angrily discontented, and Señor Canalejas, tho a member of the ministry, has just publicly declared that the agricul-

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tural problem *must* be solved, especially in Andalusia and Estremadura, if there is to be peace. This ministry will not attempt that task, and before the year is over Spain, if she is to be kept quiet, will need a very strong hand."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DICTATORSHIP IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE dictatorship established by the German imperial Government in Alsace-Lorraine, the provinces wrested from France a generation or so ago, has been modified by Emperor William. The step is deemed radical by the European press, which seems to have been unprepared for the imperial order for the repeal of the so-called "dictatorship paragraph" in the conquered provinces. Says the London *Times:*

"The history of the paragraph in question may be briefly summarized. It was taken over into the new constitution of Alsace-Lorraine in July, 1879, from the law of December, 1871, which invested the Chief President, as he was called in those days, with powers 'to adopt without delay in the event of danger to the public safety all measures which he considered requisite' in order to deal with the crisis. . . . In its practical aspects the existence of the dictatorship paragraph amounted to what has been called a latent state of siege. The Statthalter, if he regarded the public safety as imperiled, could without warning expel any Alsace-Lorrainer or any German from the Reichsland, and he could suppress any newspaper appearing in that territory. On several occasions these powers were actually exercised."

The action of the German Emperor in directing the repeal of this paragraph is a gracious concession to the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and an indication that their loyalty to the German empire is appreciated, says the Conservative *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The dictatorship paragraph has always been regarded as a weapon only for an emergency, or, as the late imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, observed, as a warning against anti-German agitation. Indeed, the present Secretary of State, von Koeller, said in the Reichstag a few years ago that he had been four years in office in Alsace-Lorraine as Under-Secretary of State without having read the dictatorship paragraph. That certainly shows that the exceptional provision had no practical significance. The matter remained completely ignored for years. Only recently has it been brought forward, since it was apparent that the thing could be magnified as a means of agitation, to inspire discontent and mistrust. If such a handle for agitation can be got rid of without thereby surrendering any powers or diminishing them, the step can only be approved."

The measure shows that Alsace-Lorraine is firmly united to the German fatherland, says that middle-class organ, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a view which is echoed by the pro-German *Post* (Strasburg). The *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls the imperial action one of "conciliation politics," which it does not wholly trust. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) is somewhat disgusted with the proceedings:

"The Emperor's generous act is not without its serious side. The French influences and tendencies have by no means ceased in the imperial territory. Not until a critical period arrives with its threats of war and revolution will it be possible to decide whether Emperor William's act, which doubtless makes him popular in Alsace-Lorraine, was justified."

The French papers express delight at the news for the sake of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, but they seem unwilling to enter into its larger aspects. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

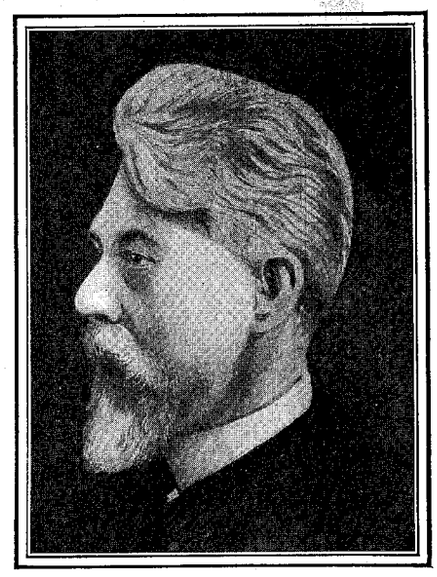
"The people of Alsace-Lorraine must alone be thought of by congratulating them upon a measure of clemency which makes life more endurable to them. And if it happened that William II. was inspired on this occasion, tho only slightly, by his often expressed wish to establish better relations with our own country, he has shown a consideration which can not be disregarded."

There is another side to the picture of Alsace-Lorraine, and it is given in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), by the writer signing himself "Calchas," in an article entitled "The Revival of France." He wrote, of course, before the Emperor had issued his order:

"She [France] will not challenge war on her side, because of Alsace-Lorraine, but if war is to be faced, she will wage it for Alsace-Lorraine. Her bright temperament will never lose the touch of corrosion, which has eaten into it since 1870, until her pride of honor is restored. Her serenity is troubled, the verve of all her purposes is disturbed, there is an injury to all the luster of her past, a doubt as to the future, a doubt as to herself. Germany has not assimilated her annexations. France has not forgotten. The Alsatian conscript speaks German in the army, but French to the girl he weds. A generation after the conquest, provinces which would be two of the leading departments under the French republic are governed under the dictatorship paragraph, not like Bavaria or Baden but like Togoland and the Cameroons. Than the recently appointed State Secretary, Herr von Koeller, there has, at Strasburg, been no more despotic and vehement type of the Prussian bureaucrat. The immigration from across the Rhine, of which so much has been made, is considerably smaller than is frequently imagined, and it would take several generations more, if reliance were placed upon that movement alone, to create a German-minded majority."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REACTION AND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

IN a guarded way the Russian papers are now discussing the significance and probable results of the new ministerial appointments. The place of the assassinated Sipiaguine, Minister of Internal Affairs, has been given to V. K. Plehve, who was never identified with Liberalism. There has been talk of the granting of a constitution by the Czar, and the papers, without referring directly to these foreign reports, show their cognizance of them by recalling the projects of Loris-Melikoff, the dictator under Alexander II., who was known to favor a relaxation of autocracy. It is admitted that the Czar was about to yield to Loris-Melikoff, and at the last moment changed his mind and definitely joined the reactionary wing of his ministerial council. According to Prince Mestcherky, the Czar, in accepting the minister's resignation, expressed displeasure at his lack of sympathy with the principle of absolutism.



G. E. ZENGER,
New Russian Minister of Education.

Plehve is declared to be a Conservative and bureaucratic official, and his task is to restore order and suppress peasant and factory-labor agitation. The new minister of education, G. E. Zenger, is suspected to be even more reactionary, even more opposed to the reform spirit. He has been teacher, professor, and associate minister, but he is a "classicist." He has adopted

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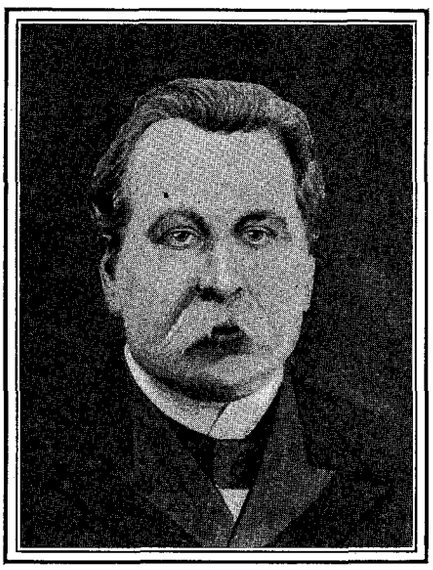
and translated Latin classics and written many monographs on classical subjects.

The great problem in Russia, in education, is the modernization of the secondary institutions, the gymnasia. Vannovski, the minister who has resigned because, it is said, his reforms were not approved by the Czar, believed in eliminating Latin and Greek from the curriculum of the gymnasia and in making it liberal, progressive, and in harmony with the trend of education in the world at large. His successor is suspected of hostility to those ideas, and no one knows what the fate of the Vannovski proposals will be.



V. K. PLEHVE,
New Russian Minister of Internal Affairs.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says that Zenger is not an old-fashioned classicist, and that he will support the cause of freedom in university life and liberalism in education. The *Novoye Vremya*, also anti-classicist, agrees with this view and expresses the hope that the reforms embodied in the Vannovski projects will not be shelved as the result of the change. The Moscow *Viedomosti*, ultra-conservative, resents this veiled suggestion and says:

"Minister Zenger is in need of no advice as to his policy; he knows perfectly well what he is to do under present circumstances, and all loyal subjects will pray that he may not encounter any obstacles to the restoration of order in our schools."

Novosti replies to this by saying that no minister is entitled to scorn proper advice, and that there are councils and committees whose special duty it is to discuss, correct, and revise ministerial projects. Are not these committees desirous of knowing what the public and press think of current questions and needs? it asks. But the tone of all comment is uncertain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AFTER THE CORONATION.

SOMETHING important, as affecting the destinies of the British empire, is expected to occur at the conference of colonial premiers in London, immediately after the coronation of King Edward VII. The entire British press is taking up the topic, *The Saturday Review* (London) remarking:

"Opinion concerning the colonial conferences which are to follow the coronation is rapidly crystallizing. The whole empire is awakening to consciousness that great issues hang upon the deliberations of Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial premiers. Mr. Deakin, the attorney-general of Australia, said in Melbourne on Monday that Mr. Barton was leaving on the greatest mission that had ever gone from Australia and Mr. Barton himself assured the gathering that the conferences will be no mere appendix to a series of festivities. In 1897 the colonial representatives undertook to do all in their power to further the cause of imperial solidarity; much has happened since, and 1902 will show how far we have drawn nearer to the reality of federation. There will no doubt be some straight talk on the part of the colonial premiers whilst they are in touch with Mr. Chamberlain. They are coming to London in a very business-like mood if we may judge from their various utterances. Sir Wilfrid Laurier especially will have the opportunity, if he cares to seize it, of informing Mr. Chamberlain of the real sentiments of Canada toward the United States. The anti-Canadian and therefore anti-British action of the great republic has developed with the quickening of Canadian loyalty."

Nothing so very important, however, will be done at the conference, says *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh):

"It would be unwise to look for any immediate great and definite results. But if the other members of the Colonial Conference go into it in the same generous and untrammeled spirit as the Australian premier, seeking the general welfare rather than local advantage, we may be sure that the fruits of this imperial family council will be a blessing and a profit to the empire and to its every member."

A Canadian view of the matter is afforded in an editorial utterance in *The Herald* (Montreal) which considers the Australian premier the most important factor in the situation. But:

"We shall have the Canadian ministers attending the conference desirous only of conferring on matters of trade, and the Australian ministers unfavorable to military or political changes, and probably not desirous of any new trade arrangement other than might be secured by the operation of new steamship lines, the reduction of cable charges, and the like. If Canada and Australia are represented at the conference by statesmen who take that view of the matter, there is little likelihood of other projects of any magnitude being evolved by it, whether the meetings are held in private, as they probably will be, or whether they are held in public, as Earl Grey thinks they ought to be, so that in all parts of the empire the proceedings might be commented upon from day to day, and pressure be brought to bear if the ministers do not rise to the occasion."

THE BOER MOUTHFUL.

CHAMBERLAIN: "Can't you eat any more?"
JOHN BULL: "Not when I think what it cost me." —*Postilion.*

Meanwhile Australian public opinion would like to know how the new commonwealth is to be governed in the premier's absence. Says *The Argus* (Melbourne):

"All are agreed that Mr. Barton ought to attend the coronation. It will be an imperial event at which the Commonwealth should be represented, and would be most fittingly represented by its first minister. . . . There is no trouble about the temporary leadership except the trouble of an embarrassing choice. No criticism on public affairs while the prime minister is on the high seas or in Great Britain would be very convenient for the men in office and the party in power. . . . A mistake in management might lead to a deadlock. The federal constitution might be endangered at the outset."

WHAT A FRENCH DEPUTY MUST DO.—The much-mooted French elections have prompted an elaborate study of the average deputy in the clerical *Correspondant* (Paris). "Here, for example, is a family composed of three boys and two girls. The oldest returns from military service and wants a place. For, in the three years of barrack life, he has acquired a distaste for all free callings. He wants a post under some government department. It is the deputy who is charged with finding it for him. The second is conscripted, but with a little influence he may perhaps be exempted. It is the deputy who is burdened with the undertaking. If he does not succeed, effort will be made to reduce the period of service by repeated permission and leaves. Again, it is the deputy who is commissioned to write the colonel, the general, the minister of war. The third is at his studies. Would it not be possible to get him a scholarship? Another demand to the deputy. The daughter has taken it into her head to be a teacher. The deputy must recommend her to the examiners, to the academy inspector, to the rector, to the prefect. The second is to be married, perhaps, and the father commends his son-in-law to the deputy. Has he a lawsuit? He applies to the deputy for a recommendation to the judges."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME CLEAN FRENCH EMOTIONS.

MONICA AND OTHER STORIES. By Paul Bourget. Cloth, 5⅜ x 7⅞ inches, 289 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

PAUL BOURGET has long since won his place as one of the foremost of those literary craftsmen of France who are grateful purveyors of beautifully written fiction to the reading world and who rouse the admiration of his brothers in art of whatever nationality. He is a Frenchman with a cosmopolitan training. The French language not only lends itself peculiarly to style; it almost coerces a writer to it. Paul Bourget's accords well with his personality and his mental and moral characteristics. It is suave, polished, graceful, and stamped with gentlemanly strength.

But it is not as a stylist that he most commands attention and rewards it. It is the adequacy of psychological analysis, the assured insight with which he lays bare an emotion, the art with which he discovers the filaments of human passion, and coordinates them. He rarely takes a great crisis of the soul, some tragic force which is in itself rending. His skill and individuality as a writer are more concerned in treating a situation not in itself especially striking or unusual, with a mastery that evolves poignancy.

PAUL BOURGET.

This is shown in the four stories contained in this collection, which, by the way, he gracefully dedicates to Mrs. Edith Wharton, thereby acknowledging an artistic kinship which the lady on her part undoubtedly perceives. Henry James, Mrs. Wharton, and Paul Bourget are a trio of the same artistic proclivities. The Frenchman has the greater simplicity, lucidity. He does not cloud the idea in a mist of words. If he has not *naivete*, his well-bred repose of manner is approximate to it. Henry James and Mrs. Wharton model themselves on the French. Bourget is the French. None of them is great, but, of the three, Bourget has the most finished excellence.

The first of the stories, "Monica," is an admirable example of M. Bourget's merit. Even when he takes as his theme the sexual passion so constantly chosen by French writers, he refines it. In these stories, there is not a trace of that. "Monica" is refreshingly pure. Hippolyte Franquetot is a restorer of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the master cabinet-makers who contributed to the artistic glory of the reigns of the Louis. He is an artisan, *un eberriste* with a passionate love of the beauties of line, color, form, and workmanship which Boulle, Riesener, Cressent, Oeben, and others wrought into their pieces of furniture. A sturdy peasant type, as are his wife and daughter, Franquetot is elevated by this passion far above his class.

Monica is a foundling, whom Franquetot found in a basket, brought home and adopted. She develops the same tastes which distinguish him, and his love for her breeds jealousy in his wife and daughter. The latter tries to undo the gentle girl by imputing to her a theft. Bourget shows the nobility of Monica's character in the most tender fashion. The rugged bed-rock quality of the peasant nature in Franquetot and his wife is also splendidly portrayed. In this sketch, so simple in *motif* and dealing with the humblest material, the artistic touch of Bourget is finely felt.

The other stories are "Attitudes," "Gratitude," and three slight incidents of war told with dramatic feeling. In "Attitudes," a widow, who has been married to a man master of every grade of simulation, discovers in her growing daughter the same aptitude and passion for pose. She also sees that an estimable young man is victim to these simulations, and frees him by a, to her, heroic measure, which lets him see her daughter as she is.

The book is interesting, as are all of Bourget's, by reason of his perfect technique, and the first story has a nobility which would commend it even if inartistically presented. It is not time lost to read them all.

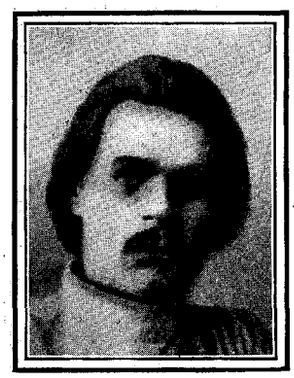
A FIRST BOOK IN GORKY.

TALES FROM GORKY. Translated from the Russian by R. Nisbet Bain. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 285 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

A TASTE for the "bitter," whether in English ale or in Russian literature, must be acquired. Maksim Gorky (Maximus the Bitter) is the apt pseudonym of the latest, and, in many respects, the most typical of Russian novelists, Aleksyei Maksimovich Pyeshkov. He was introduced to the American public less than a year ago through a translation of his first, and at that time only novel, "Fomá Gordyeéf," which was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST under the heading, "A Jeremiad in Fiction."

And truly, with its caustic satire and mordant invective, it was a bitter book for the American public to begin on; nor did it turn, like St. John's book, to honey-sweetness when swallowed. We wanted to like Gorky, we felt that we ought to like him, but we couldn't.

England had a better introduction. It was R. Nisbet Bain, translator of the present collection of stories, who, almost two years ago, in *The Pilot*, of London, first called the attention of English readers to the "strange history of a Russian tramp of genius," and, in other magazines, began publishing, from time to time, translations of Gorky's shorter tales. These were the works by which the author acquired his sudden and overwhelming popularity in Russia, and, with due allowance for national difference in literary taste, it is only natural that these were the works which would prove most palatable to non-Russian readers. Mr. Bain, by collecting his translations into one volume for publication in America, as well as in England, has therefore rendered excellent service both to the author and the Anglo-Saxon public.



MAKSIM GORKY.

Of the nine tales in the book, "Chelkash" is the most noteworthy. On its appearance it was immediately hailed by the Russian critics as a masterpiece. It will be so recognized by the American reader, and, therefore, is the tale to begin on, especially as it contains the germ of Gorky's social philosophy, which he developed in less artistic but fuller form in "Fomá Gordyeéf." As an exposition of the distorted "ethics of the tramp," the writings of Gorky will strangely startle and beneficently disturb the most complacent of bourgeois souls.

CONCERNING THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, AN ACCOUNT PERSONAL AND HISTORICAL OF NICARAGUA AND ITS PEOPLE. By. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. Illustrated by original photographs and map. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 309 pp. Price, $1.25. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

LIEUT. J. W. G. WALKER, U. S. N., has produced a rather valuable "handy-book" of the regions to be traversed by the Nicaragua canal. He sets forth the main points in the political history of the country and also in the history of previous canal projects, and explains the present plans, and in the course of a narrative of his experiences as a surveyor along the route of the canal, during which experiences he passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he presents a fairly vivid picture of the country and its inhabitants. It is rather difficult to ascertain whether the book is intended as a special plea for the Nicaragua canal route or not. The author says in his preface that, in making the inevitable comparison between the Nicaragua route and the Panama route, "the construction of a canal at either location is perfectly practical," and "the cost of completing the channels would be practically the same"; but the Nicaragua route would cost about $1,300,000 more to operate than the Panama route. To offset this excess of cost, the hygienic conditions in Nicaragua are superior to those in Panama; the canal would be the means of establishing valuable commercial relations with Nicaragua and developing the country; and the sailing-vessels from the United States would save time by the more northern route. He passes over rather lightly some of the objections which have been made by geologists to this route, and, among others, the very important objection that the country is liable to disturbances from earthquakes and volcanoes. In this he follows the course of reasoning adopted by the government reports. "Volcanic activity," says Lieutenant Walker, "near the canal line is in a state of decadence." He acknowledges, however, that near this line there was a slight eruption as late as 1883. A prediction similar to Lieutenant Walker's was made by the advocates of a previous route in Nicaragua, who pointed out that the cathedral at Leon, near which the route was to pass, had withstood earthquake shocks for centuries. Presently thereafter an earthquake came which marred the cathedral at Leon and completely destroyed another church in the town. Geologists who can have no personal preferences in the matter of route are still not convinced that there is no danger of volcanic disturbances which might imperil a Nicaragua canal. There are other objections, such as the danger that Lake Nicaragua will not maintain its present height (statistics seem to show that it has fallen considerably within the last half-century), which Lieutenant Walker does not treat, and the reader would do well to consult other sources before making up his mind definitely that the Nicaragua route is best. But the history of the various canal projects, the history of the country, particularly of the fascinating passage which includes the exploits of Walker the filibuster, are very neatly presented by the author. His style is clear and pleasant.

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DRIED LAVENDER AND CUPID'S DART.

THE WESTCOTES. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 289 pp. Price, $1.00. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

IT is long enough since the last novel of Mr. Quiller-Couch appeared to make the public glad for this modest volume. "Q" has his *clientèle* of appreciative readers on both sides of the Atlantic, for he has a literary flavor of his own which one can not but relish. In "The Westcotes" he has taken a small canvas, but the conscientious, enameled elegance of his technique is well in evidence in the picture he has painted on it. Quiller-Couch is better at the short-story than at the novel, resembling Rudyard Kipling in this. "Naughts and Crosses," the collection of short stories by which he became well known, has some excellent specimens of this dainty branch of literary craftmanship.

In "The Westcotes," there is little plot, but despite its staid, non-committal title, the love interest is quite marked and decidedly unusual. As *The Saturday Review* said of it: "'The Westcotes' is an episode treated with infinite delicacy," and the episode is a love passage between Dorothea Westcote and Charles Raoul, French prisoner on *parole* in Axcester, a small town in Devonshire. But the lady in question is thirty-seven years of age, while the fascinating Gaul is a boy about twenty-one!

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.
Courtesy of *Current Literature*.

Here is a situation that calls for all of "Q's" excellent judiciousness of touch to escape being ridiculous. It does escape that, and the *dénouement* is quite in Quiller-Couch's manner. In his stories you get that most delightful, as it is also the rarest, thing in a story, a surprise. He swims smoothly along the limpid stream of his narration, and suddenly the unexpected rises, as suddenly as a trout to a fly. The shock is exhilarating as a douche, tho sometimes, as in "The Westcotes," it has a shiver in it.

The atmosphere of the story is vivid and true: this quiet, country town with its aristocratic county family of the three Westcotes—Endymion, forty-five; Narcissus, forty-two; and Dorothea, their half-sister. The time is about 1810, and a number of French prisoners taken in the war with Napoleon make an odd element in the sweet little village. General Rochambeau, the Vicomte de Toqueville, and old Rear-Admiral Wailly-Duchemin are among the more prominent ones; but the young Raoul is the figure of the story. Everything is with the soft pedal down, and altho Dorothea's love-affair is a tremendous thing for her, it does not appear on the surface.

A BRILLIANT ROMANCE BY A NEW WRITER.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough. Illustrated by Henry Hutt. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ inches, 452 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bowen Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

IT would be an easy matter to pick flaws in this as a work of fiction; the very reins which the author gives his imagination, together with the supernormal achievements of his hero, John Law of Lauriston, are enough to quicken cheap witticism into motion. And yet it is the rapid flow of the author's creative imagination that gives his story distinction and lifts it far above the dreary level of the average historical romance now issued. No new ground has been broken, for the territory covered has been fairly well traveled by other romancers. The scenes are laid shortly before the opening of the eighteenth century, when William and Mary ruled Britannia, Louis XIV. was on his death-bed, and Philippe of Orleans was looking to become Regent of France. London, the American wilderness, and brilliant Paris, each in turn tax the author's resources, and at no turn in the changeful route does his pen falter.

John Law, a hitherto unknown Scotchman, of Highland blood, comes up to London to press his fortunes. In the street one day with his younger brother, they notice Lady Catherine Knolleys drive past in her carriage. Law at once makes up his mind that she is to be his wife, and with no aid save that of ready wit and audacious will he forces himself upon her acquaintance and lays siege to her heart. The adroitness with which the love passages are handled displays at once the work of a born romancer; and between Law's success in love and winnings at the gaming-table, amid the highest London society, the reader's interest is kept agog. While we watch Law's tactics as master in the art of gambling, we are conscious the while of the masterly handling of his story through which Law's creator makes us know that his hero's success is no mere trickery, but the result of an inherent genius for finance. We are, in a way, prepared for the startling rôle which this young Scotchman plays several years later in floating the "Mississippi Bubble" in Paris, after fate, in the shape of an intriguing woman, has come between him and his true love and fooled him through his weakness of sex.

Neither Dumas nor Balzac, in their different ways, has ever worked out more successfully a love passage on the lower human plane than that in which we see Lady Catherine Knolleys's unprincipled friend come between her and Law, when the latter is in trouble, and wreck their love epic. How Law escapes to America with the woman who makes his luck a mockery, the separate rôles which he and she play in Virginia and New France, their separation and return to France (each under different auspices), and how Law's financial genius makes him practically master of Paris, must be left to the reader to discover.

EMERSON HOUGH.

The scenes at the French court are masterly in brilliancy of detail and audacity of fancy. In Law's final rescue, through the womanly mercy of Lady Catherine, the susceptible reader will be likely to close the book with a sigh of content; for Law is the type of hero he could not brook to see go under, even tho his sins were tenfold what they are.

A NOVEL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DANIEL EVERTON, VOLUNTEER-REGULAR. A Romance of the Philippines. By Israel Putnam. Illustrations by Sewell Collins. Cloth, 12mo. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York and London.

NEGROS, Panay, Iloilo, Manila,—have not these very swiftly become American sounds? Five years ago, following Daniel Everton across these lands and the purple straits that lie and wind among the tropic islands, we should have pronounced "Abracadabra" with as much significance. Since then we have learned the topography, and are half at home at the rich hacienda of Señor Paris, and find the dim outline of Corregidor almost familiar, as we look out with Constance to watch the smoke pillars of the steamers entering the bay. Altogether the best touches in this book are the scenic suggestions, of which the reader even wishes there were more, and that some we have might have been extended. To have exchanged some of the less important dialogs for more scenery might have considerably strengthened the work.

The writer, however, has told an exceptionally good story. The dramatic progress is well organized, and the fortune of the central characters is not buried under side issues. When Daniel has married a *mestiza* to realize the means of saving his father's honor, a less humane author might have bound him to his wheel as a mere matter of cold realism. But Mr. Putnam is an exponent of the "romantic" school, and so he considerately connives at the elopement and tragic death of the "half-caste" wife, and a triumphant reinstatement of the hero in the love and confidence of the heroine.

There is a glimpse in this book of a problem that is likely to be of more future interest than the political status in the Philippines. What are to be the social relations between Americans and Filipinos? Is there a society in the islands with which Americans can mingle on terms of social equality? Mr. Putnam has not discussed this question at length, but he has raised it with considerable acuteness and force. It is possible that public interest in his novel will chiefly concern this question. The significance of it will increase with the progress of our plan of "benevolent assimilation." Taking this story as expressing the views of an honest and intelligent writer who has personally observed the conditions of which he writes, it would appear that the task of *social* assimilation is about as hopeless as a similar effort would be in Mississippi; while the repute of our democracy presages a shock of disappointment with a people who are proud enough—some of them—to constitute a local aristocracy, and who are tolerably certain to resent an American claim to social superiority. What will be the effect of our social and racial assumptions, when it comes to an actual assimilative process, as yet not fairly begun? As a novel that raises these questions, and hints at some of the vast difficulties in the way, this book may certainly claim to be timely.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books

"The Truth in Christian Science."—Herbert E. Cushman. (James H. West, $0.60.)

"Miss Petticoats."—Dwight Tilton. (C. M. Clark Publishing Company.)

"State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century: A History."—3 vols., edited by Edward Field. (Mason Publishing Company.)

"A Welsh Witch."—Allen Raine. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.50.)

"Animal Forms."—David L. Jordan and Harold Heath. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.10 net.)

"The Courage of Conviction."—T. R. Sullivan. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"My Captive."—J. A. Altsheler. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Code of Joy."—Clarence Lathbury. (The Swedenborg Publishing Association.)

"Some Fragments and a Few Poems."—Hallett Abend. (Published by Author at Lewiston, Idaho.)

"Sonnets."—Hallett Abend. (Published by Author at Lewiston, Idaho.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Sheaf of Verses.

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She sewed the little caps and frocks
And bought the cradle-bed,
"Tho I may die, he shall not want
For anything," she said.

One morn within her arms they laid
The long-awaited guest—
The mother lived, but ah! the child
Was cold upon her breast!

And sadly in that careful drawer
With tiny clothes replete
They left the fair white things untouched,
All save the winding-sheet—

All save a little doll-like robe
Fetched forth with tears to be
The silent stranger's only dress
Until eternity.

LOVE'S WORLD.

The earth upon its axis span
Or e'er our Father fashioned man.
He viewed his worlds and called them good
In their new-quickened lustihood;
The flowers made riot with perfume,
And every grot was rank with bloom,
Yea, death-doomed beauty made so free,
It mimicked immortality—
Wings cleft the air, fins clave the deep,
All day was song, all night was sleep,
But still, O still, unborn were three—
Pain, Sin, and History!

God knows how much those Junes have missed,
Where lips of woman ne'er are kissed—
Ah, lonely lanes be they, God knows,
Where never lover plucks a rose!
The Sun, to his new course addressed,
Feels his slow way across the West—
Before one guest his door unbars
God lights his chandelier of stars;

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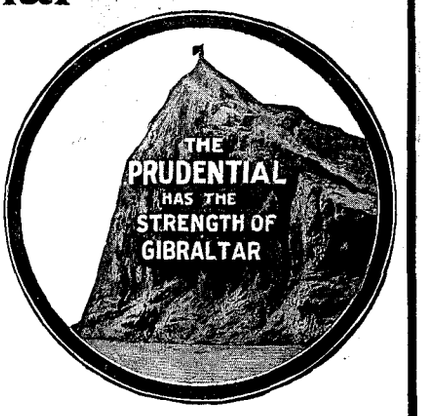

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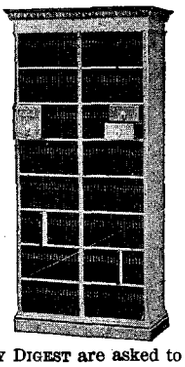

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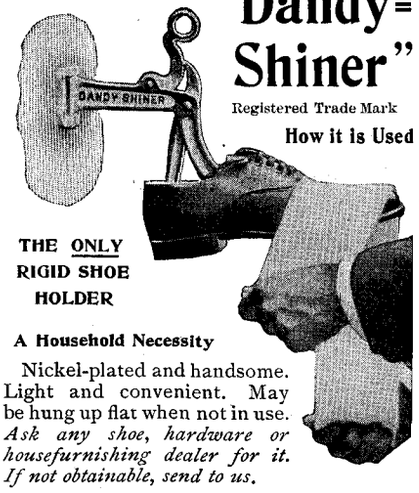

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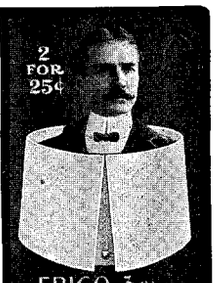

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The moon looks down on grass and wave,
And sees an Earth without a grave!
For still, O still, unborn are three—
Grief, Death, and Memory!

O love, lean close! My spirit's drouth
Is quenched of thirst against thy mouth;
I crave thy human warmth, my soul
Thou fillest as an emptied bowl!
Pour in this cup all mad desire,
Pour longing with its ruthless fire!
I drain the liquor to the lees—
Did Eden know fierce joys like these?
O dearest, what could life have meant
To one in that fair prison pent—
That hapless world without these three—
Love, Sympathy—and Thee!

Song.

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

The sun, and the sea, and the wind,
The wave, and the wind, and the sky,
We are off to a magical Ind,
My heart, and my soul, and I;
Behind us the isles of despair
And mountains of misery lie,
We're away, anywhere, anywhere,
My heart, and my soul, and I.

O islands and mountains of youth,
O land that lies gleaming before,
Life is love, hope and beauty, and truth,—
We will weep o'er the past no more.
Behind, are the bleak fallow years,
Before, are the sea and the sky,
We're away, with a truce to the tears,
My heart, and my soul, and I.

—In May *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

A Casualty.

By EDGAR WALLACE.

The sculptur'd stone, the graven praise;
The tablet in the chancel dim;
The churchyard by familiar ways,
Are not for him.

A strange hand turns a stranger sod,
And strangers bear him to his rest,
Far from the homeland paths he trod,
And loved the best.

—In May *Ainslee's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Gambetta as a Spy.—The recently published letters of Bismarck contain allusions to certain mysterious journeys to Germany made by Léon Gambetta. The *Echo de Paris* has been interviewing old friends of the French statesman on the subject. One of these, Gambetta's former stenographer, recalled one of his trips, which occurred in 1876. Gambetta, not being able to obtain from the French embassy at Berlin, or from any other source, reliable information concerning the increase of the German navy, resolved to investigate the matter for himself. How secretly

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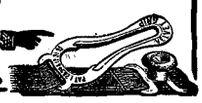

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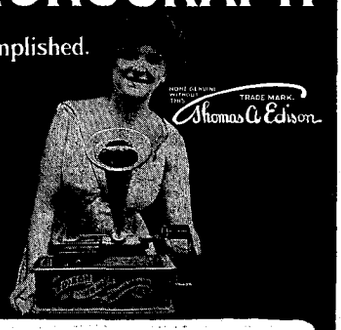

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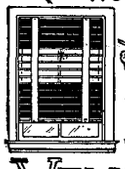

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he did so is shown by the following anecdote related by the stenographer:

Gambetta went to Berlin with his valet and engaged the best suite of rooms in a fashionable hotel. He had shaved off his beard and would not have been recognized on a Paris boulevard. He took his meals in a private room adjoining the public dining-room, with which it communicated by a curtained window.

On two or three occasions Gambetta saw this curtain move and inferred that he was being watched. Finally, one day, instead of his own valet who usually waited upon him, a hotel waiter appeared and said, in good French:

"Monsieur, I am sure that you are M. Gambetta."

"Nothing of the sort. Who said so? I don't even know the man."

"I can not be mistaken, monsieur. I am a Frenchman and I have waited on you in a Paris café. I fought for my country in 1870 and I feel compelled to warn you that Bismarck is having you watched and that the police are at your heels."

"I thank you very much, my man," said Gambetta.

"Another word, M. Gambetta," the waiter continued. "When you declare war again, I will come back and fight for the flag."

Gambetta pressed the man's hand, enjoined silence, and left Berlin by the next train.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Senator Frye and Agassiz.—Senator William P. Frye, author of the Ship Subsidy bill, is an ardent lover of the sport of fishing. On one occasion, says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), after his return from his summer outing to the Penobscot woods of Maine, he met the celebrated naturalist, Agassiz, to whom he described his experiences.

"Among the triumphs," said he, "was the capture of a speckled trout that weighed fully eight pounds."

Doctor Agassiz smiled, and said: "Reserve that for the credulous and convivial circles of rod and reel celebrants, but spare the feelings of a sober scientist."

"This is not a campaign whopper I'm telling; I weighed that trout carefully, and it was an eight-pounder."

"My dear Mr. Frye," remonstrated Doctor Agassiz, "permit me to inform you that the *salvalinus fontinalis* never attains that extraordinary weight. The creature you caught could not have been a speckled trout. All the authorities on ichthyology would disprove your claim."

"All I can say to that," replied Senator Frye, "is that there are, then, bigger fish in Maine than are dreamed of in your noble science." As they parted, Mr. Frye added, merrily: "If you will established a summer school somewhere under the shadows of Mount Katahdin, I'll wager that it will not be long before yon will have occasion to alter your text-books."

The next season found the statesman at his usual avocation in the Maine woods. One day he caught a speckled trout that weighed nine pounds. He packed it in ice and sent it to Doctor Agassiz.

A few days later he tramped to the station where he received his mail and telegrams. One of the latter was an epigrammatic message from the great scientist, which Senator Frye cherishes to this day. It reads:

"The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact. AGASSIZ."

"How To Buy A DIAMOND"
RIGHT WAY—RIGHT PRICE
Our new booklet is worth $10.00 to an intending diamond or jewelry purchaser. **Its FREE.** 100 points to guide you in diamond buying. Sent **on approval** express paid. **Pin money** buys diamonds by our charge account system. Write today.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Dept. 2.. Chicago.

We have no agents or branch stores.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts

A FEW weeks ago an importer received a large shipment of fine suitings and skirtings. They arrived too late, however, for his trade, and he offered them to us at a considerable reduction from regular prices. We purchased the choicest part of the lot, and shall make these goods into *suits and skirts to order only at one-third less than regular prices.*

This will be the only announcement of this sale, so you must act quickly if you wish to take advantage of it.

Note these reductions:

Suits of all-wool materials, former price $10, reduced to $6.67. $12 Suits reduced to $8.

$15 Suits reduced to $10.

Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34.

$6 Skirts reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67.

Rainy-day, Golf and Traveling Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $9 Skirts reduced to $6.

$5 Shirt-Waist Suits reduced to $3.34.

$4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2.67.

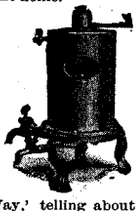
Catalogue, Samples and Bargain List will be sent *free* at your request. If you are not satisfied with the garment you order, send it back, and *we will refund your money.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

PURE Water

The National Filter
is better than boiling because boiling takes out necessary elements. Water passing through the National Filter comes out pure, sparkling and healthful—**removes suspended impurities** like germs, microbes, earthy matter, etc., the **cause of 90 per cent. of human ills.** The filter cleans itself (see booklet). For factories, clubs, cafes, hotels and the home.

Capacity 10 to 80 gallons, cost $14 to $60



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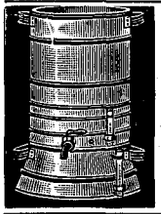
If not satisfactory after 30 days trial, return at our expense and full price plus express charges will be refunded. We furnish certificates of famous chemists as to efficiency of the National and absolutely **guarantee purity** of the filtered water.

We want to send our booklet, "Pure Water in Nature's Own Way," telling about importance of pure water for drinking and cooking to every reader of this magazine. FREE. Write today. **General Agents Wanted.**

NATIONAL FILTER COMPANY,
116 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH OFFICES
513 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus, O.
707 East Main St., Richmond, Va.
Real Estate Trust Co. Bldg., Phila.
237 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.
1218 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebr.
811 Elm St., Cincinnati.



The Foulest Water is made palatable and absolutely pure for drinking by the **Sanitary Still.** The disease germs lurking in water are a most frequent cause of disease. You can be insured against them. Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

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Our Business is to make folks comfortable

This chair has an adjustable back and arms that can be converted into shelves for writing, holding books, etc. Over 30 other styles. Catalogue "C" free.

"University" Chair

We make over 70 styles of rolling chairs, and are fully equipped to make any special designs.
Catalogue "B" illustrates and describes (free)
We are headquarters on all invalids' furniture. In writing state what you want.

"SPECIAL" **WE PAY FREIGHT** to any point east of the Mississippi River, points west on equal basis, if this advertisement is enclosed with order.

GEORGE F. SARGENT CO.,
291-D Fourth Avenue, next 23d Street, New York.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

That Sore Arm.—

Vaccination,
Inflammation,
Radiation,
Petulation,
Observation,
Revelation,
Agitation,
Consternation.

Recreation
Deprivation,
Wonderation,
Explanation,
Habitation
Occupation,
Trepidation,
Ministration.

Congregation,
Aggregation,
"Thunderation!"
Indignation,
Altercation,
Castigation,
Transportation,
Central Station.

Degradation,
Accusation,
Confirmation,
Judication,
Castigation,
Valuation,
Liquidation,
Lamentation.

Vaccination
Combination—
Inflammation,
Aggravation,
Altercation,
Central Station,
Litigation,
Lamentation.

—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Price of a Shave.—A man walking through the suburbs of a certain large town noticed a barber's pole to which was attached a signboard with the inscription, "Shaving One Halfpenny."

His chin being rough and his funds low he promptly entered the shop, seated himself in the chair, and asked to be shaved.

The knight of the razor carefully lathered and scraped away at one side of the customer's face sponged it, and drew the cloth away with the usual flourish.

"But you don't call this finished?" expostulated his victim, keeping his seat.

"Beg pardon, sir, do you want the other side done as well?" said the barber with a hair-oily smile.

"Cert'nly I do. Do you think I can go out in the street half-shaved?" replied the other.

And the barber proceeded to operate on the other side of his customer.

When the job was finished the man, who began to smell a rat, fumbled in his pockets and fished out a halfpenny, which he tendered to the barber.

DEVITT, TREMBLE & Co
HIGH GRADE BONDS

A Bond
is the most perfect form of investment known. It combines in the highest degree, all of the elements essential to the absolute safety of both principal and interest.

Investors
of public funds such as Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and Trust Funds are the largest buyers of bonds because the element of risk is less in bonds than in any other form of investment.

Safety
of principal is the first consideration and rate of interest secondary in the selection of bonds we offer. Our offerings this month include several issues to net the investor 5%

Special circulars giving complete information and price will be mailed upon application.

DEVITT, TREMBLE & CO., Bankers
230 First Nat'l Bank Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

A Burglar Is a Coward

He fears a sudden noise next to death. It means his capture. To scream or attack him in your house induces him to murder you. But the explosion of a blank cartridge at door or window terrifies the boldest thief and awakens help. The Eagle

CANNON-LOCK

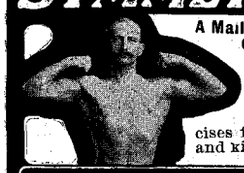
Locks a window shut or open any distance for *ventilation* and bolts the door securely. It holds like a giant and fires a blank cartridge when molested. There is neither trouble or danger in using it. It is absolutely harmless even for children to play with when loaded, yet a thousand times more protection than a revolver. Timid women feel doubly safe at home, and travelers use them in hotels. Made of steel—resembles a fountain-pen—shoots a blank cartridge (22 caliber)—will last a lifetime.

Price 50 cents. But if you order two from this ad we will send one extra, making three Cannon-Locks for **$1**, and refund your dollar if you don't say it is the only true burglar alarm

THE EAGLE STEEL COMPANY
655 TRUST BLDG., CINCINNATI.

Placed in this manner against base of door or upper sash of window

SYMMETRICAL DEVELOPMENT



A Mail Course in Physical Culture for One Dollar
A magazine containing illustrated exercises in breathing for lung development; hip and waist exercises for cure of stomach and kidney diseases.

$1.00 to Know How to be Well

Three lessons in breathing given with one year's subscription to our monthly publication, "Symmetrical Development," $1.00.
Sample Copy, ten cents.
Lachenmaier School of Physical Culture
137 Second Street, Dept. D. Milwaukee, Wis.

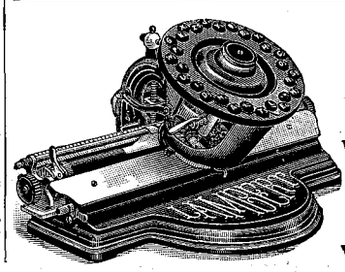
EVERY GENUINE

KREMENTZ
ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.,
68 CHESTNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 E, Tribune Building, New York.



Lambert Typewriter
Newest and Best.

Superior to any other. Easiest to operate. Does better work. Least liable to get out of order.

Price, $25.00.

Descriptive Catalogue on application

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DISCRIMINATE.

THE CHICAGO WRITING MACHINE CO.

has made possible superior writing machines at just and equitable prices.

The Chicago No 3

$50

Is the concrete expression of all that is known about typewriter construction by the world's master builders, and demonstrates the great stride that has been made in the application of better materials. THE CHICAGO TYPEWRITERS UNCONDITIONALLY EXCEL IN QUALITY AND LASTING POWER ANY MACHINE HERETOFORE OFFERED THE PUBLIC FROM ANY SOURCE WHATSOEVER REGARDLESS OF PRICE AND REPUTATION. Send at once for information that has revolutionized typewriter prices.

Chicago Writing Machine Company
87 Wendell Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

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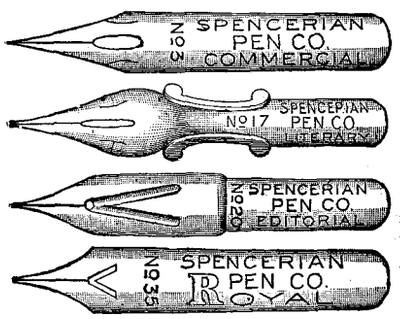
The Standard of Excellence for over forty years **STEEL PENS**


No 10 SPENCERIAN PEN CO. COMMERCIAL
No 17 SPENCERIAN PEN CO. LITERARY
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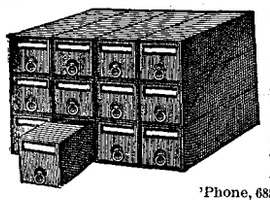
Select a pen for your writing from a sample card of special numbers for correspondence. 12 pens for 10c., postpaid.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.

349 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY



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This filing Cabinet is made of Tarboard with 12 drawers strongly built, cloth covered, elegantly finished with brass label holders, a magnificent Desk ornament. Size 14 x 18 x 10. Special sizes made to order. Price $3.00 f. o. b. New York.

A. DAVIDSON,
18 Spruce Street, N. Y.
'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

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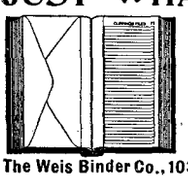

The Weis Envelope Scrap Book

For unpasted clippings, cooking recipes, etc. Will hold and index for ready reference 500 to 1,000 clippings. Nicely bound in vellum de luxe. Size 6 x 10 inches. Only 75c. At stationers or from us by mail.

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LAFLIN & RAND

INFALLIBLE SMOKELESS POWDER

THIS SPACE IS LEFT BLANK BECAUSE WE CANNOT PRODUCE THE PICTURE OF EVERYBODY WHO USES OUR SMOKELESS POWDER.

"Another halfpenny, if you please, sir," said the latter.

"What? You've got on your board outside, 'Shaving a ha'penny.'"

"Very true. But if you will have the goodness to observe, you'll find that that inscription is on each side of the board."

"I know that."

"Very good, sir. There are two sides to my board—and two sides to your face."

"I see," replied the man, with his hand on the door-knob; "and, if you will have the goodness to observe that ha'penny, you will find there are two sides to that as well."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

June 10.—Convention of the Knights and Ladies of Security at Louisville, Ky.

June 10-12.—Convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Louisville, Ky.

June 10-14.—Convention of the American Local Freight Agents' Association at Chicago.

Convention of the American Water-Works Association at Chicago.

June 10-16.—Convention of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America at Galesburg, Ill.

June 11-13.—Convention of the American Nurseymen's Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 11-15.—Convention of the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries of North America at Mountain Lake, Md.

June 12-14.—Convention of the National Master Steam and Hot-Water Fitters' Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 15.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting at Belleville, Ill.

June 16-17.—Convention of the American Booksellers' Association at New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

May 26.—A provisional government, with M. Boisrond Canal as president, is formed in Haiti.

It is reported that a force of Venezuelan revolutionists, aided by the Colombian Government, is preparing to invade Venezuela from Colombia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 26.—Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the eminent French painter, dies in Paris.

May 27.—Further volcanic disturbances are reported from Martinique.

A rehearsal of the coronation procession takes place at London.

King Christian of Denmark accepts the proposal of the United States to extend for a year the time limit for the ratification of the Danish West Indian treaty.

President Loubet returns to France.

May 29.—The Seventh International Red Cross convention is opened at St. Petersburg.

May 30.—It is reported in London that Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, will succeed Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador at Washington.

The King's birthday is celebrated in Great Britain.

May 31.—The polo match at Hurlingham, England, for International Challenge Cup, is won by the American team, two goals to one.

Governor Taft is unable to open the Philip-

THE EQUITABLE

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

J. W. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT — J. H. HYDE VICE PRESIDENT

THE TWO GREAT AIMS

of a man's life are—protection for his family—provision for himself.

Endowment Assurance effects them both.

Here is the result of Endowment policy No. 247,619 for $5,000 taken out 20 years ago at age 35:

CASH $7,556,05

This is a return of all premiums paid with $2,556.05 in addition; to say nothing of the 20 years life assurance.

Send coupon below for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, *Dept. No. 56*
120 Broadway, New York.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued to a man.....years of age.

Name .....

Address .....

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

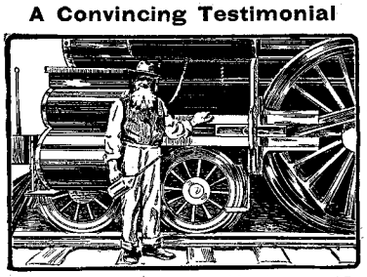
Greatest Household Necessity FREE!

Wash Day No Longer a Drudgery. No More Stooping, Rubbing, Boiling or Wearing Out of Clothes.

THE "1900" BALL BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. It is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. **Entirely new principle.** It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, or complicated machinery. It revolves on **bicycle ball-bearings,** making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that are needed. It will wash **large quantities of clothes** (no matter how soiled) **perfectly clean in 6 minutes.** Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

A Convincing Testimonial



Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Hudson Division, No. 135,

SPARKILL, ROCKLAND, CO., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY

I have given your washer a fair trial. It is one of the best washers I ever saw. It washed three pairs of my dirty and greasy overalls and overshirts in ten minutes and washed them clean. My housekeeper says it would have taken her two hours to have washed them the old way. It will wash ten shirts, with collars and cuffs, in seven minutes.

My name is known on nearly every railroad in the United States and Canada. I am an engineer of the New York Division of the Erie road **and have run an engine for forty years.** EDWARD KENT.

REMEMBER, you take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight paid going and coming, and positively without any advance or deposit of any kind. Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO.,

241Y, State St., - BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BOMOSA BEST GROWN COFFEE

GOOD INCOMES MADE By selling our celebrated goods. **25** and **30** per cent. commission off.

"BOMOSA" the Most Economical 33c 1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

The Great American Tea Co.

81-33 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

P. O. Box 289

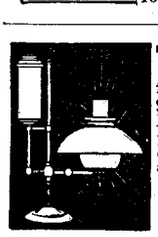
The IDEAL SQUARE STEAM Cooker

With Doors. Cooks a whole meal over 1 burner, on *gasoline, oil, gas, or common cook stove.*

Reduces Fuel Bills One-half

Has **water guage** and replenishing tube on outside. **Makes tough meats tender.** Will hold 12 one-quart jars in canning fruits. We also make the world-renowned round **Ideal Cooker with whistle.** *We pay express.* The Housekeeper's Friend. Agents' Bonanza. Send for illustrated catalogue. **Agents wanted.**

TOLEDO COOKER CO., Box 516 Toledo, O.



THE "BEST" LIGHT is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyline, and cheaper than kerosene. **No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor.** Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.,

92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

pine negotiations at the Vatican owing to an attack of tonsillitis.

June 1.—An official despatch from Lord Kitchener, announcing that a document containing the terms of surrender had been signed in Pretoria by all of the Boer representatives, is received by the British War Office.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 26.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson, of Colorado, speaks against the Philippine Civil Government bill. Senators Foraker, of Ohio, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, debate over President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos.

House: The day is devoted to business connected with the District of Columbia.

May 27.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson, of Colorado, finishes his speech in opposition to the Philippine Civil Government bill. Another fruitless effort is made to secure an agreement on the time for a vote on the measure.

House: The Shattuc Immigration bill is passed. A lively debate on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at immigrant stations is precipitated by an amendment offered by Congressman Bowersock, of Kansas, to prohibit such sale, which was adopted, 83 to 18. Congressman Landis, of Indiana, also offers an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Capitol, which was adopted by a vote of 108 to 19.

May 28.—*Senate:* An agreement is reached by which a final vote on the Philippine Civil Government bill and all amendments will be taken on June 3; Senator Burrows, of Michigan, speaks in defense of the Administration's policy.

House: The bill to increase the coinage of subsidiary silver is discussed. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, offers an amendment to make the subsidiary silver a legal tender.

May 29.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Morgan, of Alabama, speak in support of the bill while Senator Clay, of Georgia, opposes it.

House: The bill to increase the coinage of subsidiary silver is passed. The conference reports on the Omnibus Public Buildings and Fortifications. Appropriation bills are adopted.

May 31.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, concludes his speech which began on May 29. The other speakers are Senators Pettus, of Alabama, McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Carmack, of Tennessee.

The House does not assemble.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 26.—The President nominates Robert S. McCormick, now United States Minister at Vienna, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

May 27.—The sentiment of the Ohio Republican State convention at Cleveland, is unanimous in favor of Senator Hanna.

May 28.—General Wood arrives in Washington.

May 30.—Memorial Day is generally observed in all the States. President Roosevelt makes a speech at Washington in answer to the charges of cruelty against the army.

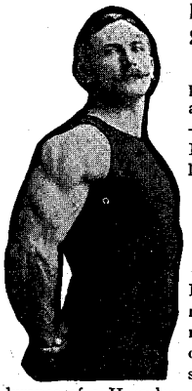
May 31.—By direction of the President an order is issued reducing the total strength of the army to 66,497 men; a decrease of 10,790.

Señor Buencamino, a Filipino leader, appears before the House Committee on Insular Affairs and makes a statement in favor of American sovereignty in the Philippines.

June 1.—The French battle-ship *Gaulois* sails from Boston with a few members of the French mission. The others remained for a more extended visit in this country.

Sent Free and Prepaid.

to every reader of LITERARY DIGEST, who needs it and writes for it, to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one small dose a day perfectly cures catarrh, flatulence, indigestion and constipation. It clears the liver and kidneys of all congestion and inflammation and takes all irritation and catarrh from the bladder and all pain and trouble from prostate gland.



How to Breathe for Health, Strength, and Endurance.

The aim of every system of physical exercise is to invigorate and rebuild the internal organism—the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Intestines, etc. By intelligently applied

Breathing Gymnastics

I accomplish this directly. My method enables the weakest woman to invigorate her internal organs as thoroughly as though she possessed the muscles and endurance of a Hercules. I *first* develop your lungs and teach you how to breathe deeply, causing an abundant supply of rich blood to flow through every vein in the body. *Then,* I develop your external body. Adopting any other method is like beginning at the end and working backwards. *I guarantee unquestionable results.* Let me send you my handsomely illustrated book, "Experience *versus* Experiment," descriptive of my course and methods. IT'S FREE.

NOTE.—I publish a 64-page illustrated book on Breathing and Exercise, including a Chart of valuable Exercises for the development of the lungs and muscular system. It is the most instructive treatise ever published on this subject and is well worth ten times the small price asked. Sent on receipt of ten cents.

P. von BOECKMANN, R.S.

1134 Hartford Building

UNION SQUARE, - NEW YORK CITY

every man

at some time or other

experiences a tired-out, worn-out condition. It is when he is called upon to accomplish more work than usual that he realizes he has not the reserve to draw upon. An

O-P-C suspensory

will enable any man to accomplish more work—not because it will develop his brain or his muscles—but because it will save—reserve—foster—the energy or nerve force that is consumed or wasted by the strain which every man experiences. Many thousand alert, vigorous men wear the **O-P-C** because they find it a help for body, brain and nerves.

We authorize every druggist to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

Get the Right Brand. Should you be unable to get an **O-P-C** from your druggist, we will supply you, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

No. 2 O-P-C lisle....$1.00
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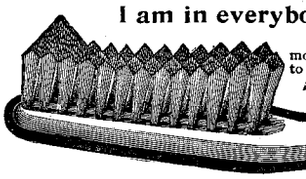

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University Chemist Acting as Judge

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The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M.D., 123 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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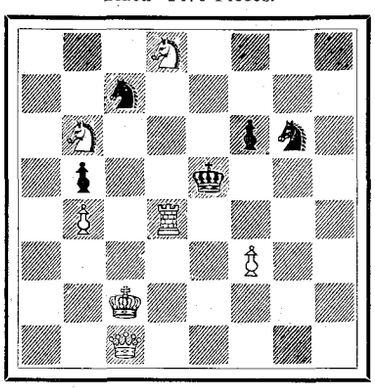
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 675.

By ROSENBERG AND MAXIMOFF.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 S 4; 2 S 5; 1 S 3 p S 1; 1 p 2 k 3; 1 P 1 R 4; 5 P 2; 2 K 5; 2 Q 5.

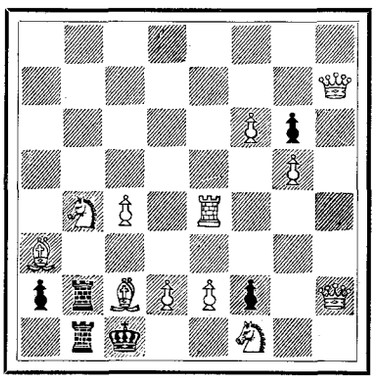
White mates in two moves.

Problem 676.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By C. D. P. HAMILTON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

8; 7 Q; 5 P p 1; 6 P 1; 1 S P 1 R 3; B 7; p r B P P p 1 K; 1 r k 2 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 669: Key-move, R (Kt 5)—Q R 5.

No. 670.

1.	B—R 7 / K—B 3	2.	R x Kt P, dis. ch / K—B 2 (must)	3. B—Kt 6, mate
1.	..... / Q—B 3 ch	2.	R—Q 5 dbl. ch. / K x R	3. P—K 4, mate
		2.	..... / K—B 5	3. B—Q 2, mate
1.	..... / Q—Q sq	2.	Q—B 5 ch / K—B 3	3. R—K B 4, mate
		2.	..... / Q—Q 4 ch	3. R—K 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,

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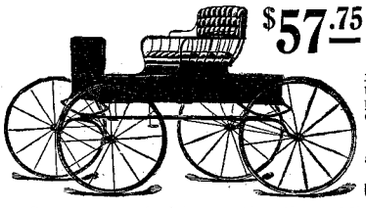

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669: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; S. T. J., Denver, Colo; F. Gebien, Jr., New York City; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky.

670: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (666): "Most excellent. That Q Kt P bothered me not a little"—M. M.; "Very fine. Don't see why it did not capture first"—G. D.; "As between this and 665, I am a hung jury"—F. S. F.; "Remarkable for variety and artful arrangement"—A K.; "One of the best of its class; good starter and great variety. I should, however, place 665 several notches higher"—C. D. P. H.; "More difficult key and greater variety, but lacks the constructive skill of 665"—J. H. S.; "The blind problematist may look to his laurels"—J. G. L.; "Barely deserves second"—S. M. M.; "I think I should give preference to 669 over 665, tho a tie would be more satisfactory. There is great subtlety in 665; but 669 is neater, and shows more finish and economy"—W. R. C.; "Beautiful; worthy the prize"—W. J. F.; "Not very strong"—S. T. J.

(670): "I like this despite its flaws"—M. M.; "Brilliant, beautiful, difficult"—F. S. F.; "Is this a Jespersen?"—A. C. W.; "The degree of its excellence is very high"—A K.; "A faulty key from the purist's point of view; but a beauty, nevertheless"—J. H. S.

B—Kt 6 caught many of our best solvers, but it will not do. Look at this:

1. B—Kt 6 / Q—Q sq 2. Q—B 5 ch / K—B 3

now. 3 R x Kt P dis. ch is not mate, for 3. ..... / Q—Q 5.

In this variation the mate must be given by R—K B 4, hence, you see the necessity for B—R 7 instead of B—Kt 6.

J. L. D. and J. P. got 665, 667 and 668 J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind., 667.

A Hint to New Solvers.

We receive almost every day attempted solution of problems published in THE LITERARY DIGEST, with the key-move a "capture" or a "check." You may be certain that you are wrong if you attempt to solve our problems by taking a piece or by giving check, on the first move. We *do not publish* that kind of problems if we know it. The Chess-editor is too busy to write to every person who attampts to solve problems in this way. You may be sure of this fact: the solution published in THE DIGEST is the *only* solution. If you tried it any other way you are wrong.

The Franklin-Manhattan Match.

A match was played on Memorial Day, between 15 of the members of the Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia, and an equal number of the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York, at the rooms of the latter club. Result, 9 to 6 in favor of the Manhattan Club.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

PILLSBURY OUTPLAYS MASON.

Irregular Opening.

MASON. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	MASON. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	29 Kt—K 4	Q—B 3
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	30 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 2
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 4	31 P—R 3	B—R 2
4 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	32 K—B sq	P—B 4
5 P-Q 4 (a)	Kt—B 3	33 Q—K 2	K—K 3
6 B—K 2	P—Q R 3	34 K—Kt sq	Kt—K sq
7 Castles	P x B P	35 P—K 4	B—Q 5
8 B x P	P—Q Kt 4	36 P x P ch	P x P
9 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	37 Kt—Q sq	Q—B 5
10 P x P	B x P	38 Q—Q 2	P—B 5 (f)
11 P—Q R 3	Castles	39 B x B	Q x B
12 P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3	40 Q—B 2(g)	Kt—Q 3
13 B—Kt 2(b)	Q—K 2	41 Kt—B 3	Q—B 5
14 Q—K 2	Q R—Q B sq	42 Q—Kt 2	Kt—B 4
15 K R—Q sq	P—K 4	43 Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 5
16 Kt—Q 2	B—Kt sq	44 Kt x Kt ch (h)	P x Kt
17 Q R—B sq	Kt—Q sq	45 Q—Q 2	P—Q 6
18 Kt (B 3)—K 4	Kt x Kt	46 K—B sq	K—K 4 (i)
19 B x Kt	R x R	47 P—Kt 3	K—B 4
20 R x R	Kt—K 3	48 P x P (k)	Q—K 5
21 B x B	Q x B	49 K—Kt sq	Q—K 7
22 Q—B 3	Q—Q 2	50 Q—B 3	P—Q 7
23 Kt—B sq(c)	R—Q B sq	51 Q—B 5 ch	K—K 5
24 R x R ch	Q x R	52 Q—B 2 ch	K—Q 5
25 Q—Q 5(d)	P—B 3	53 Q—Kt 2 ch	K—Q 4
26 Kt—Q 2	K—B 2	54 Q—Kt 3 ch	K—Q 3
27 Q-Kt 3(e)	K—K 2	55 Resigns.	
28 Q—Q 3	P—Kt 3		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Which turns the game into a Queen's Gambit Declined.

(b) The position now shows an even development, but Black has gained a move.

(c) Preferable, perhaps, was Kt—Kt 3.

(d) Q—R 8 was hardly better.

(e) To guard against Q—B 7. Better was P—Kt 3 or P—R 3.

(f) An important move; Black now obtains a decided advantage.

(g) An exchange of Queens would prove disastrous, since the Black King would quickly enter the Queen's wing, capturing the Pawns.

(h) White might have played K—B sq, followed eventually by K—K sq, bringing his King into play. The text-move wins the game.

(i) Q—Kt 6 at once could have been played. The text-move invites the P—Kt 3 play, which will make Black's Q—K 5 move more formidable.

(k) Q x P ch, would have lost speedily, since Black wins the Pawns on the King's side.

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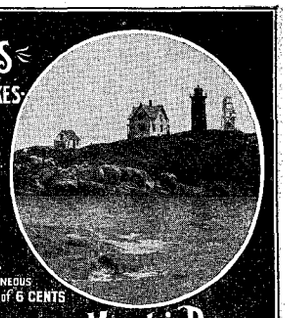

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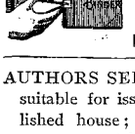

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(2) After notification by us, in no instance before July 15, 1902, you are to send us 80 cents (half the regular price of "Tarry Thou Till I Come," about cost, inclusive of postage) and we will send you, postpaid, a copy of the book. Each contestant is thus placed on the same footing to learn the strong features of the book, the reading of which alone may offer a winning suggestion.

(3) Contestants may send in as many suggestions as they please.

(4) Where more than one contestant sends in the same suggestion, which is afterwards declared a winner, the contestant mailing his letter first will receive award. Postmark of mailing to be taken as a basis.

(5) Awards to be decided upon by a committee chosen from the business staff of the LITERARY DIGEST.

(6) Contest closes on October 1, 1902. All entries must reach us on or before that date.

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